CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL ECONOMIES PROJECT

ECONOMIC PROFILE: CENTRAL COAST REGION

Prepared for the

CALIFORNIA
ECONOMIC
STRATEGY
PANEL

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California Economic Strategy Panel

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PREFACE

The California Economic Strategy Panel (Panel) continuously examines changes in the state's economic base and industry sectors to develop a statewide vision and strategic initiatives to guide public policy decisions for economic growth and competitiveness (see www.labor.ca.gov/panel/). The fifteen-member Panel is comprised of eight appointees by the Governor, two appointees each by the President pro Tempore and the Speaker and one each by the Senate and Assembly Minority Floor Leaders. The Secretary of the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency serves as the Chair.

The Panel first identified California's economy as an economy of regions in 1996. At that time, the Panel also adopted a new way of looking at industry sectors and how they function and grow as industry clusters. These new ways of looking at the economy became the basis for the analytical work completed then, and have provided a foundation for the Panel's work since that time.

The California Regional Economies Project is currently the lead research mechanism for the Panel to identify economic policy issues. The project provides the state's economic and workforce development systems with data and information about changing regional economies and labor markets. The information provides a new resource in economic and workforce development planning and investment decisions and a bridge connecting economic and workforce policies and programs at the state and regional levels.

In order to understand the state's economy and the changes taking place within industry sectors and industry clusters, it is important to recognize the regional nature of the economy and to analyze the economic base by region. To do this, the statewide and nine regional economic base reports analyze the patterns of employment, business establishments, wages, population, unemployment rate and other key factors.

This report presents an in-depth analysis of the Central Coast Region from 2001 to 2005. The statewide and eight other regional economic base reports are also available at www.labor.ca.gov/panel/. Previous economic base reports examined the 1990-2002 and the 2001-2004 periods. The earlier reports were the first economic base reports for the regional economies as they are defined today. The Panel's initial work, from 1994-1996, resulted in identification of six regions and provided regional economic base analyses; however, those regions had been significantly redefined by 1998, making comparisons to the early analyses impractical.

The source of the data used for these reports is the official employment and wage information reported by employers to the State. While a variety of other sources provide similar information, they may not capture the official numbers that employers report, or may not include input from all employers. This data source is the most comprehensive and accurate source of information direct from employers, and is therefore the best to use for public policy-making, planning and program administration.

The Panel has taken steps to institutionalize the analysis and preparation of these economic base reports within State government so that this analysis may be provided on a yearly basis. Also, steps have been taken to leverage the body of knowledge that now exists around the study of industry clusters, gained through the California Regional Economies Project.

First, a non-confidential version of the data series, the *California Regional Economies Employment Series*, has been made available online by the California Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division (LMID) so that regional organizations may access this data at the county level. Second, a step-by-step guide, the *Industry Clusters of Opportunity User Guide,* is available online so that regional organizations can conduct industry cluster studies and work with business and industry to test and apply the findings. With this information, regional organizations may conduct their own economic base and industry cluster analyses down to the county level, and they may combine county data to create their own sub-regional study areas. Training workshops are being held to teach the methodology and processes outlined in the *Industry Clusters of Opportunity User Guide* to representatives from Local Workforce Investment Boards, economic development organizations, the Employment Training Panel, LMID, educational institutions and programs including Community Colleges and Regional Occupational Programs, and other local jurisdictions.

The statewide and regional economic base reports, the *Industry Clusters of Opportunity User Guide* and other studies are available on the Panel's website at www.labor.ca.gov/panel/espcrep.htm.

The *California Regional Economies Employment Series* is available online at www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/?PageID=173.

The California Regional Economies Project is sponsored by the California Labor & Workforce Development Agency, California Employment Development Department, California Workforce Investment Board and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office.

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INTRODUCTION

The California Regional Economies Project provides data and information about changing regional economies and labor markets. The information provides a new resource in economic and workforce development planning and investment decisions, and a bridge connecting economic and workforce policies and programs at the state and regional levels.

In order to understand the state's economy and the changes taking place within industry sectors and industry clusters, it is important to recognize the regional nature of the economy and to analyze the economic base by region. To do this, the statewide and nine regional economic base reports analyze the patterns of employment, business establishments, wages, population, unemployment rate and other key factors.

This report presents an in-depth analysis of the Central Coast Region's economy from 2001 to 2005. The previous economic base reports examined the 1990-2002 and the 2001-2004 periods. The statewide and eight other regional economic base reports are also available at www.labor.ca.gov/panel/.

Data Sources

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data is the source for the private industry data, which uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) coding system. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) data is the source for all levels of government employment data. The CES data does not offer wage information, so the government wage information in this report was taken from the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) QCEW non-confidential data available online. A more detailed explanation of the data sources is available in the statewide report.

Industry Clusters versus Sectors

An industry sector is a group of firms that are doing the same type of work, making the same type of products, or providing the same types of services. Examples include manufacturing, construction, retail trade and health care.

An industry cluster is a group of interdependent industry sectors characterized by competing firms and buyer-supplier relationships, as well as shared labor pools and other specialized infrastructure. They are also geographically concentrated. When identifying "industry clusters of opportunity," the Project adds additional considerations that focus on employment opportunities for regional residents.

Definition of the Economic Base Industries

Economists divide industries into two groups; export-oriented and local-serving (also referred to as population-driven). Export-oriented industries are industries that sell a large portion of their goods and services to people and businesses in markets outside of the region, creating capital (bringing capital into) the region. Local-serving industries are industries that sell their goods and services to people and businesses in markets within the region. These industries do not typically create new capital for the region, but recirculate it within the region.

In the economic base reports completed in 2004, the two principal researchers who provided the analyses did not agree on a common definition of an area's economic base. One favored the traditional approach, while the researcher analyzing the rural regions felt that there were key local-serving industries that were critical to these rural regions and should be included in the economic base.

For the economic base reports completed in 2006, we chose to include some industries in our definition of the economic base that are not traditionally included. We acknowledged that this use of the term, "economic base," conflicted with the standard definition, and that we chose to redefine it for the purpose of those reports. We promised to revisit this issue, and have done so for the current reports.

The current reports begin with an overview of the economy and all major industry sectors. Next, we provide an analysis of the economic base. In order to recognize and reconcile past researchers' differences regarding the definition of the economic base, we have chosen to use the traditional definition of economic base for this section (as found in the economic base reports produced in 2004 for the urban regions) and to then follow it with a separate section that provides an in-depth analysis of other key industries and industry clusters that are also important to the region's economy – drawing from the reasoning behind the expanded definitions of the economic base used in some of the past reports. We do this in order to incorporate the traditional approach in a meaningful way for those who prefer that approach, while recognizing the importance of seeking alternative ways to view the economy.

A detailed discussion of the definition of the economic base and the differences between the previous and current reports is available in the statewide report.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing is a cornerstone of the economy. Changes in employment within Manufacturing are closely monitored. Therefore, it is important to note that the employment counts reported for Manufacturing may be impacted by two key factors.

First, some Manufacturing firms may report all of their employment in a given location as manufacturing, while not all of the work actually being done at that location is manufacturing. (This may be true for other industries, as well.) Firms are encouraged to report employment under multiple industry codes in order to most accurately capture the type of employment; however, this is somewhat at the firm's discretion.

Second, there is a growing percentage of manufacturing jobs being filled by the Employment Services industry,* suggesting that Manufacturing firms are relying more heavily on the use of temporary workers. These workers are reported as employees of the Employment Services firm, thus affecting the count of manufacturing jobs.

* US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Career Guide to Industries: Employment Services*

THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

The Central Coast Region includes three counties — Monterey, San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara. This region accounts for just over 3% of California's jobs and3% of its population. The region's unemployment rate in 2005 was 5.4%, equal to the state average.

From 1990 to 2003, the Central Coast Region experienced job growth of 20.5%, as reported in the first economic base report. Since the recent recession, from 2001 to 2005, job growth has continued, increasing by 3.5%; private industry jobs increase by 4.1% and Government jobs increased by 0.9%. During this time, the region's population grew by less than 1% (0.8%).

The Central Coast Region ranked seventh in employment growth among the nine regions for this period, and eighth in population growth.

Figure 1 Characteristics of the Central Coast Region

Characteristics of the Central Coast Region

(Numbers are in thousands, except for dollar amounts)

	Central Coast	California	Central Coast as % of CA
Population (2005)	1,068.8	36,154	3%
Labor Force (2005)	557	17,696	3%
Unemployment Rate (2005)	5.4%	5.4%	100%
Private Sector Jobs (2005)	376.4	12,828	3%
Manufacturing Jobs* (2005)	26.4	1,498.7	2%
Per Capita Income (2005)	$ 37,191	$ 36,936	101%
Average Wage (2005)	$ 34,687	$ 45,686	76%

Source: Jobs, Labor Force, Unemployment Rate and Average Wage – California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division; Population and Per Capita Income – U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
* Manufacturing Jobs reported here are traditional production jobs (NAICS 31-33).

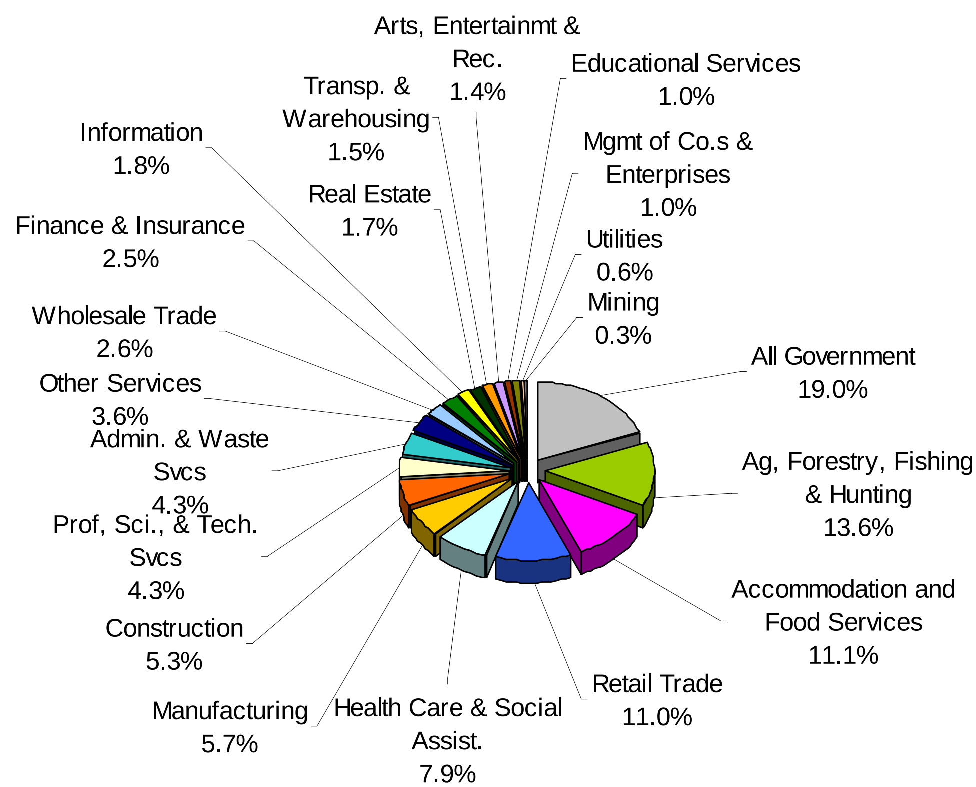
Employment Size

All Government provides the largest number of the region's jobs, with 88,500 jobs in 2005, or 19% of all jobs in the region. All Government reported 0.9% growth from 2001 to 2005. Within All Government, the largest sub-sector is Local Government, with 55,000 jobs in 2005.

The second largest sector is Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, providing almost 63,200 jobs, or 13.6% of all jobs in the region. This sector reported job growth of 18.5% from 2001 to 2005. The largest sub-sector within Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting is Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry, followed by Crop Production.

The third largest sector is Accommodation & Food Services, with almost 51,600 jobs (11.1% of all jobs in the region), followed by Retail Trade (11% of all jobs), Health Care & Social Assistance (7.9% of all jobs), Manufacturing 5.7% of all jobs), and Construction (5.3% of all jobs). **Figure 2** shows employment distribution across the major industry sectors.

Figure 2 Employment Distribution

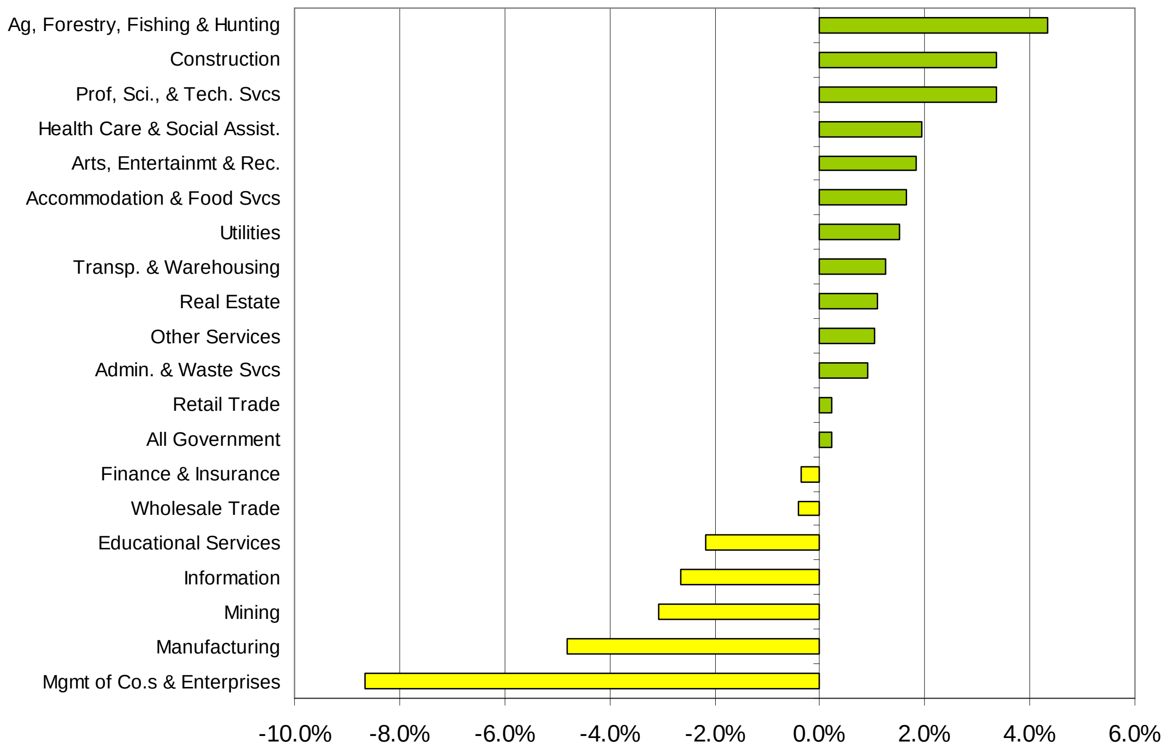


Of the 20 major sectors, twelve reported job gains from 2001 to 2005. The sector reporting the greatest number of jobs gained was Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, up over 9,800 jobs. This was followed by Accommodation & Food Services, up almost 3,300 jobs; Construction, up over 3,000 jobs; and, Health Care & Social Assistance, up over 2,700 jobs.

Growth Rate

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting reported the strongest employment growth from 2001 to 2005, based on percentage of growth, at 18.5%, for an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 4.3%. The second greatest job growth was reported by Construction, up 14.2% from 2001 to 2005, for an AAGR of 3.4%. This was followed by Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, up 14.1% (3.4% AAGR), and Health Care & Social Assistance, up 8% (1.9% AAGR). Growth for all industry sectors may be found in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3 Employment Growth 2001 - 2005



Concentration or Competitive Advantage

The concentration of jobs in an industry in a region, compared to the concentration at the state level, is another indicator of an industry's importance to the region's economy. A concentration level higher than 1.0 may indicate that the region has a competitive advantage in that industry; it may also indicate that the goods and services being produced are being consumed outside of the region.

In the Central Coast Region, at the major sector level, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting reported the highest concentration in 2005, at 5.4. Next were Mining (1.8 LQ), Utilities (1.8 LQ), Accommodation & Food Services (1.4 LQ), and All Government (1.2 LQ). Later in this section, the concentration will be presented for the industry group level (3-digit NAICS code level), which will reveal more in-depth information on important industries. The concentration for the ten largest industries is included in **Figure 4**.

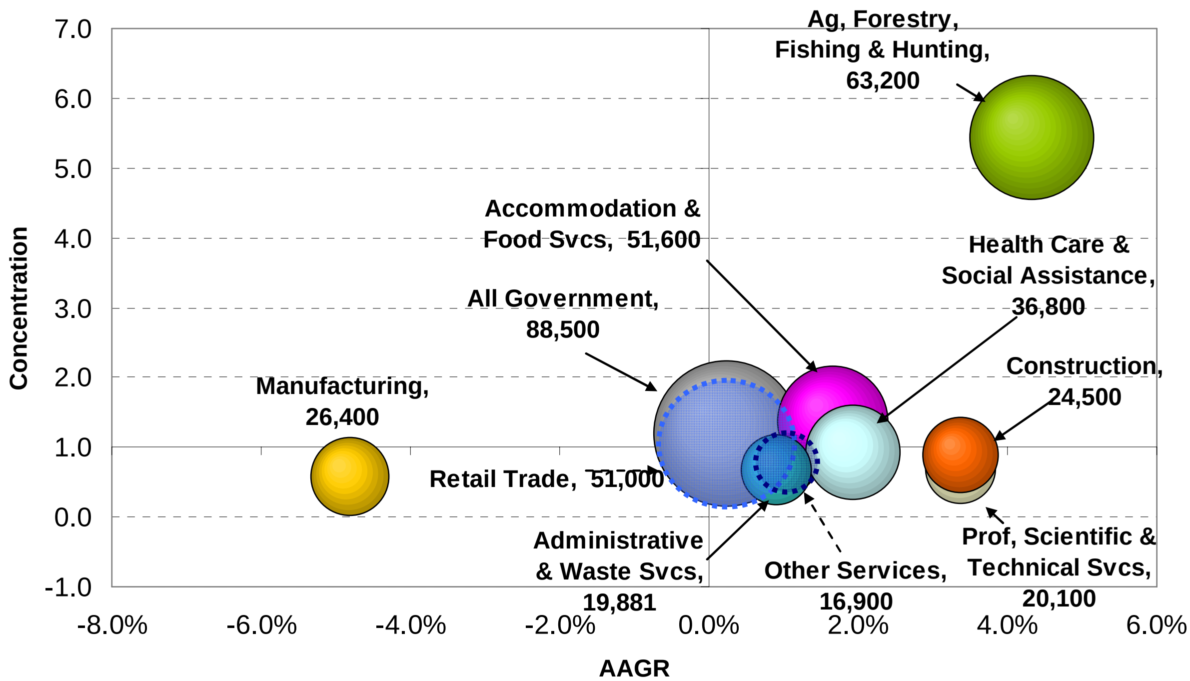
Comparing Size, Growth and Concentration

The bubble chart in **Figure 4** shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the region's ten largest industry sectors (based on employment size). This type of chart displays three important criteria in one chart – employment size, growth rate and concentration.

Interpreting the chart:

- The size of the bubble represents the employment size of the industry.
- The position from left to right indicates the employment change – to the left of zero means job losses, and to the right means job growth. The average annual growth rate (AAGR) is graphed as a percentage.
- The vertical position indicates the concentration of the industry in the region; the higher the bubble, the greater the concentration. A concentration greater than 1.0 means the region has a higher concentration of jobs in that industry than is found statewide. Industries highly concentrated in a region are important to the region, even if they are not the largest in employment size.

Figure 4 Size, Growth and Concentration of the Ten Largest Industries



For the ten largest industry sectors:

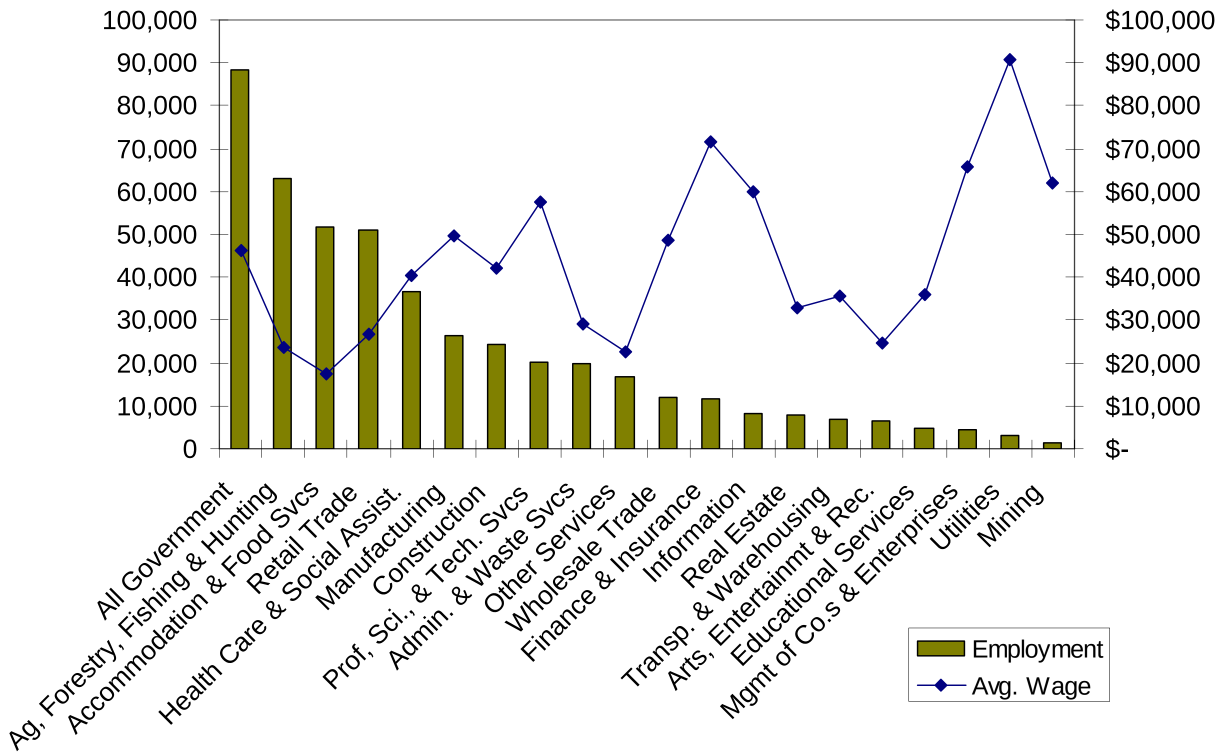
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting had the highest concentration.
- All Government was the largest sector, but with modest growth and only a slightly higher concentration than found statewide.
- Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting reported the fastest growth, followed by Construction and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.
- Manufacturing was the only sector of the ten largest to experience job losses from 2001 to 2005.
- Nine of the ten largest sectors reported job growth from 2001 to 2005.

Average Wages

Another important factor to consider is how well an industry pays. In 2005, the average annual wage across all private industries in the Central Coast Region was $34,687, compared to the statewide average of $45,686. The Central Coast Region ranked fifth among the nine economic regions.

At the major sector level, the highest average annual wage of $90,599 was reported by Utilities, followed by Finance & Insurance ($71,690) and Management of Companies & Enterprises ($65,873). The lowest, $17,421, was reported by Accommodation & Food Services. The average annual wage in the government sector – the region's largest employer – was $46,295. **Figure 5** compares 2005 employment with the average annual wages reported by each industry sector.

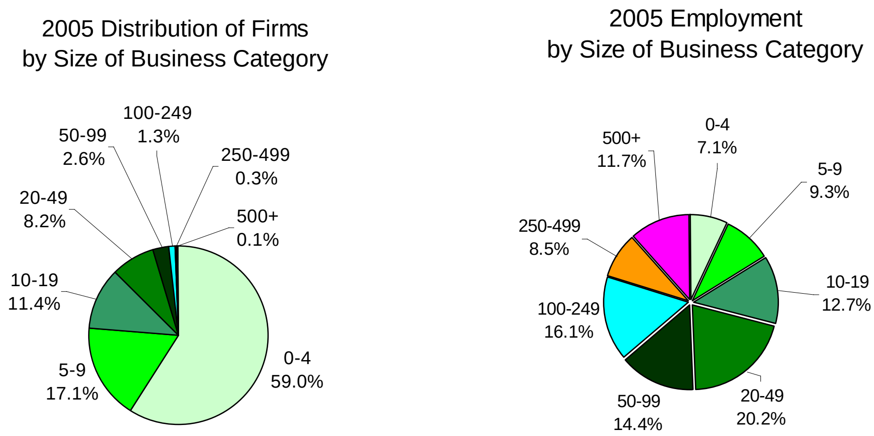
Figure 5 2005 Employment and Average Annual Wages



Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of businesses with fewer than 100 employees remained constant within the region at 98.2% in both 2001 and 2005. The businesses with fewer than 100 employees provided 63.7% of all private industry jobs in 2005. In contrast, just 1.8% of all businesses in the Central Coast Region employ 100 or more workers, and these businesses provide 36.3% of the region's private sector jobs.

Figure 6 Distribution of Firms and Jobs by Size of Business in 2005



Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all private industry jobs in 2005. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 16.5% of all private industry jobs. Other Services reported the highest percentage of businesses with fewer than 100 employees, at 99.9%. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting reported the lowest percentage, at 89.5%. (Some size-of-firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, which affects the percentages reported.)

Figure 7 provides a summary of economic facts for all of the industry sectors.

Figure 7 Industry Composition in 2005

NAICS	Major Industry Sector	% of Employ-ment	Avg. Annual Growth Rate	2005 LQ*	Avg. Annual Wage	Firms with less than 100 Empl**	Firms with less than 50 Empl**
11	Ag, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	13.6%	4.3%	5.4	$ 23,593	89.5%	83.1%
21	Mining	0.3%	-3.1%	1.8	$ 61,881	100.0%	100.0%
22	Utilities	0.6%	1.5%	1.8	$ 90,599	100.0%	90.5%
23	Construction	5.3%	3.4%	0.9	$ 42,089	99.4%	97.8%
31-33	Manufacturing	5.7%	-4.8%	0.6	$ 49,670	95.9%	89.4%
42	Wholesale Trade	2.6%	-0.4%	0.6	$ 48,493	98.8%	96.4%
44-45	Retail Trade	11.0%	0.2%	1.0	$ 26,687	98.1%	94.5%
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	1.5%	1.3%	0.5	$ 35,566	98.9%	95.4%
51	Information	1.8%	-2.6%	0.6	$ 60,054	97.2%	92.6%
52	Finance & Insurance	2.5%	-0.4%	0.6	$ 71,690	99.6%	98.2%
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.7%	1.1%	0.9	$ 32,982	99.8%	98.8%
54	Prof., Scientific & Technical Svcs	4.3%	3.4%	0.7	$ 57,436	99.2%	98.2%
55	Management of Co.s & Enterprises	1.0%	-8.7%	0.7	$ 65,873	93.5%	83.5%
56	Administrative & Waste Services	4.3%	0.9%	0.7	$ 29,089	97.9%	94.3%
61	Educational Services	1.0%	-2.2%	0.6	$ 35,884	96.4%	93.7%
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	7.9%	1.9%	0.9	$ 40,345	98.3%	95.6%
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.4%	1.8%	0.9	$ 24,705	98.3%	93.7%
72	Accommodation & Food Services	11.1%	1.7%	1.4	$ 17,421	98.0%	92.4%
81	Other Services	3.6%	1.1%	0.8	$ 22,658	99.9%	99.7%
	All Government	19.0%	0.2%	1.2	$ 46,295	N/A	N/A

* LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality.

Figure 8 shows the rankings for all major industry sectors in four important areas; employment size, growth rate, concentration and wages.

Figure 8 Rankings

NAICS	Major Industry Sector	Employmt Size (2005)	AAGR*	2005 LQ**	Avg. Wage
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2	1	1	18
21	Mining	20	18	2	4
22	Utilities	19	7	3	1
23	Construction	7	2	9	10
31-33	Manufacturing	6	19	18	7
42	Wholesale Trade	11	15	17	8
44-45	Retail Trade	4	12	6	16
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	15	8	20	13
51	Information	13	17	19	5
52	Finance & Insurance	12	14	16	2
53	Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	14	9	8	14
54	Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	8	3	12	6
55	Management of Co.s & Enterprises	18	20	14	3
56	Administrative & Waste Services	9	11	13	15
61	Educational Services	17	16	15	12
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	5	4	7	11
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	16	5	10	17
72	Accommodation & Food Services	3	6	4	20
81	Other Services	10	10	11	19
	All Government	1	13	5	9

** AAGR – Average Annual Growth Rate*

** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.*

Private Industry Sub-sectors and Industry Groups

While it is important to understand the economy at the major sector level, additional insight may be gained by looking at the sub-sector level, across all sectors. In the NAICS coding system, the three-digit level is the sub-sector level, and the four-digit level is the industry group level. The following explores the three- and four-digit levels in order to look within the major sectors to see specific sub-sectors and industry groups reporting significant employment, concentration and growth.

The ten largest sub-sectors (based on their employment size in 2005) provide 43.5% of the region's jobs:

- Food Services & Drinking Places (NAICS 722) provides 7.8% of the jobs;
- Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry (NAICS 115) provides 7% of the jobs;
- Crop Production (NAICS 111) provides 6.5% of the jobs;
- Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (NAICS 541) provides 4.3% of the jobs;
- Administrative & Support Services (NAICS 561) provides 4% of the jobs;
- Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS 621) provides 3.4% of the jobs;
- Accommodation (NAICS 721) provides 3.3% of the jobs;
- Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238) provides 3.2% of the jobs;
- Food & Beverage Stores (NAICS 445) provides 2.3% of the jobs; and,
- Hospitals (NAICS 622) provides 1.7% of the jobs.

The ten sub-sectors with the highest concentration[1], or greatest competitive advantage, (and representing at least 0.05% of the region's jobs in 2005) were:

- Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry (NAICS 115) with a concentration of 6.2;
- Crop Production (NAICS 111), with a concentration of 5.6;
- Mining (except Oil & Gas) (NAICS 212), with a concentration of 3.4;
- Accommodation (NAICS 721) with a concentration of 2.5;
- Museums, Historical Sites & Similar Institutions (NAICS 712) with a concentration of 2.4;
- Beverage Manufacturing (NAICS 312) with a concentration of 2.3;
- Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213), with a concentration of 1.8;
- Utilities (NAICS 221) with a concentration of 1.8;
- Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional & Similar Organizations (NAICS 813) with a concentration of 1.3; and,
- Publishing Industries (except Internet) (NAICS 511) with a concentration of 1.3.

The top ten fastest growing sub-sectors from 2001 to 2005, and providing at least 0.05% of the region's jobs, were:

- Wholesale Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers (NAICS 425), with an 11.1% average annual growth rate (AAGR);
- Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324), with a 9.5% AAGR;
- Support Activities for Agriculture & Forestry (NAICS 115), with a 7.2% AAGR;
- Beverage Manufacturing (NAICS 312), with a 5.8% AAGR;
- Private Households (NAICS 814), with a 5.8% AAGR;
- Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation (NAICS 485), with a 5.8% AAGR;
- Air Transportation (NAICS 481), with a 4.2% AAGR;
- Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238), with a 4% AAGR;
- Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing (NAICS 326), with a 3.9% AAGR; and,
- Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers (NAICS 444), with a 3.8% AAGR.

The top ten best-paying sub-sectors in 2005, and providing at least 0.05% of the region's jobs, were:

- Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial Investments & Related Activities (NAICS 523), with an average annual wage of $119,323;
- Utilities (NAICS 517), $90,599;
- Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals & Data Processing Services (NAICS 518), $87,923;
- Insurance Carriers & Related Activities (NAICS 524), $84,294;
- Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (NAICS 324), $76,903;
- Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334), $71,658;
- Support Activities for Mining (NAICS 213), $66,791;
- Management of Companies & Enterprises (NAICS 551), $65,873;
- Publishing Industries (except Internet) (NAICS 511), $65,722; and,
- Telecommunications (NAICS 517), $65,544.

[1] A concentration greater than 1.0 means the region has a higher concentration of jobs in that industry than is found statewide. Industries highly concentrated in a region are important to the region, even if they are not the largest in employment size.

Looking at the four-digit NAICS level, at private sector industry groups, **Figure 9** shows facts about the top 20 fastest growing industry groups, where the industry groups provided at least 0.01% of the region's employment. Some of these industry groups are very small in employment, but may warrant watching due to the very high growth reported from 2001-2005.

Figure 9 Top 20 Fastest Growing Industry Groups

NAICS	Industry Group	2005 Empl.*	2001-2005 AAGR	2005 Avg. Annual Wage
1153	Support Activities for Forestry	S	> 550.0%	$ 23,110
3252	Resin, Synthetic Rubber & Artificial Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Mfg	S	> 550.0%	$ 39,904
3141	Textile Furnishings Mills	S	550.0%	$ 20,241
2211	Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution	250	196.4%	$ 99,561
5331	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works)	70	165.4%	$ 29,976
6112	Junior Colleges	S	154.2%	$ 36,341
6115	Technical & Trade Schools	540	150.5%	$ 41,599
3211	Sawmills & Wood Preservation	S	129.2%	$ 36,945
5181	Internet Service Providers & Web Search Portals	330	115.7%	$ 93,311
3366	Ship & Boat Building	70	112.1%	$ 27,493
4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation	170	104.8%	$ 58,939
6117	Educational Support Services	180	94.6%	$ 39,210
4246	Chemical & Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers	160	89.2%	$ 46,898
4859	Other Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	320	82.1%	$ 24,160
3331	Agriculture, Construction & Mining Machinery Mfg	516	78.5%	$ 38,423
5259	Other Investment Pools & Funds	80	66.7%	$ 44,844
5223	Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	520	59.8%	$ 81,300
4884	Support Activities for Road Transportation	380	58.2%	$ 28,120
3116	Animal Slaughtering & Processing	60	57.5%	$ 27,155
5621	Waste Collection	500	57.1%	$ 39,972

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. "S" means the data is suppressed for confidentiality.

** Growth suppressed due to confidentiality, so showing as greater than the highest reportable percentage, ">500%."

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT 2006 & 2007

*This snapshot provides estimates of employment change since 2005, to see what effects recent events may be having on the economy, as well as any lingering effects of the 2001 recession. This analysis uses a different data source than that used for the main report, so the findings for each time period are reported separately.**

For the Central Coast Region, a look at recent preliminary data shows that the modest nonfarm employment growth seen from 2001 to 2005 has continued in 2006 and 2007. Overall, nonfarm employment grew by 0.9% from 2005 to 2006, and again by 0.7% into 2007. From 2001 to 2005, seven of the eleven super sectors reported job growth; from 2005 to 2006, eight sectors reported growth, and from 2006 to 2007, nine reported growth.

Of particular interest, the losses in Manufacturing slowed through 2006 and 2007, the losses in Information slowed in 2006 and reversed into 2007, and the losses in Natural Resources & Mining reversed in 2006. On the other hand, Construction growth slowed and losses were reported in Financial Activities in 2007, which may be related to the housing downturn.

The following table summarizes employment change from 2001 to 2007. For 2001 through 2006, annual employment was compared; for 2006 to 2007, monthly employment data from July of each year was compared.

CENTRAL COAST	2001-2005	2005-2006	July06-July07
Total Nonfarm	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**0.7%**
Natural Resources & Mining	-11.7%	7.7%	0.0%
Construction	14.2%	5.8%	0.8%
Manufacturing	-17.9%	-1.9%	-1.9%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1.1%	1.4%	0.5%
Information	-10.2%	-2.5%	3.9%
Financial Activities	0.9%	2.1%	-4.0%
Professional & Business Services	2.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Educational & Health Services	5.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	6.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Other Services	-2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government	0.9%	0.3%	2.7%

** The source for the 2006 and 2007 data is the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The source of the CES data differs from the primary source of data for this Economic Profile report, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) data, and information provided here may differ from the QCEW data released in the future for 2006 and 2007. Because the methodology behind the two data sources is different, the CES data is not commingled with the QCEW data in other sections of this report. This data was provided by the CES Unit at the LMID. The data used for the main report was summarized to match the definitions used in the CES data so that comparisons could be made regarding growth. For example, the CES data does not include the Private Households industry employment in the totals for the Other Services sector, as the Private Households industry only reports employment annually and data is not available for the CES monthly estimates.*

THE ECONOMIC BASE

The economic base is traditionally considered to be made up of export-oriented industries in the study area - industries that sell a large portion of their goods or services to people and businesses in markets outside of the area. While the past economic base reports have varied in how they defined the economic base, we have decided to use the more traditional definition for this section of the report. Other industries that are also important to the region will be discussed in a later section.

The following sectors make up the economic base:

High Tech Manufacturing
Diversified Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade & Transportation
Professional, Business & Information Services
Tourism & Entertainment
Federal Government (Defense & Other Federal Government)
Resource Based

The Central Coast Region's economic base industries provided almost 145,700 jobs in 2005, or 31.3% of the region's jobs. From 2001 to 2005, the economic base industries reported overall job growth of about 6%.

The Resource Based sector is the largest component of the region's economic base, reporting 65,210 jobs in 2005; the sector reported job growth of 14% from 2001 to 2005.

The second largest component of the economic base is Professional, Business & Information Services, with 30,250 jobs in 2005, followed by Tourism & Entertainment with 20,700 jobs and Wholesale Trade & Transportation with 12,580 jobs.

Each region's economic base is unique in that the distribution of employment differs from region to region. **Figure 10** shows the distribution of jobs in 2005 and **Figure 11** shows employment from 2001 to 2005 for the Central Coast Region's economic base.

Figure 10 Economic Base Employment 2005

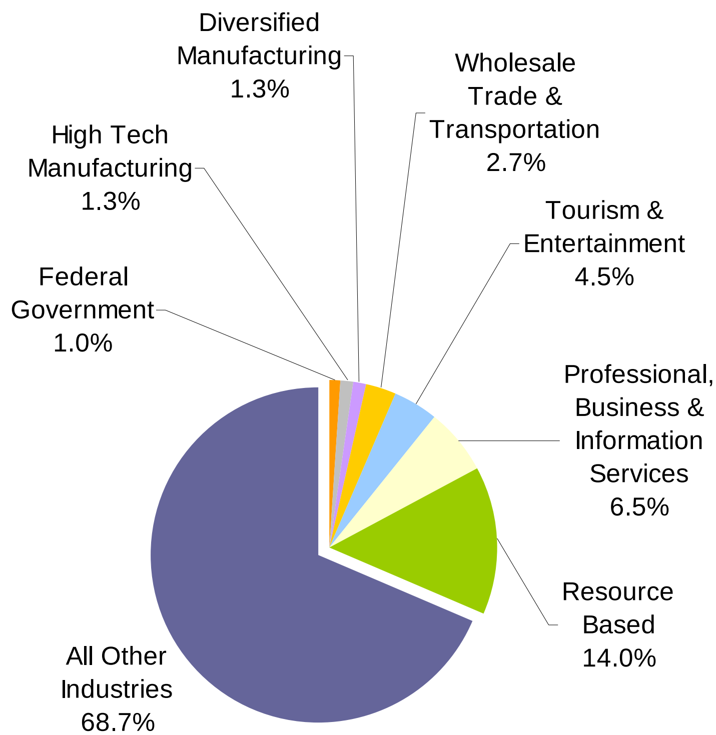
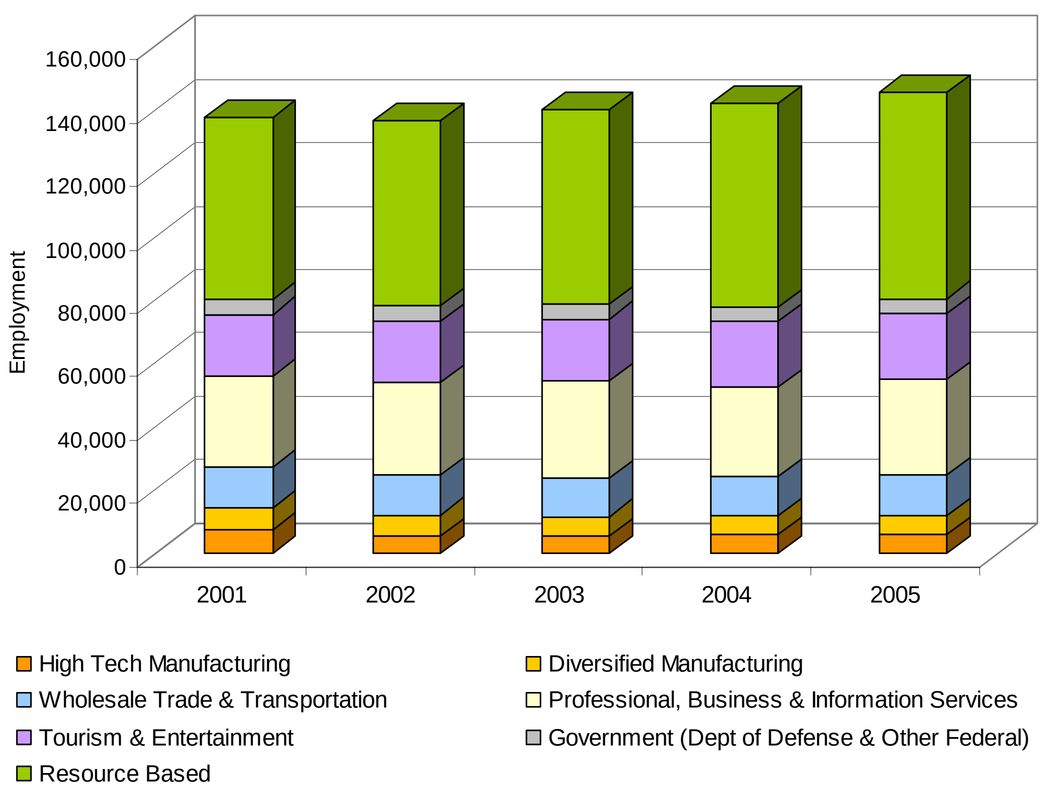


Figure 11 Economic Base Employment 2001-2005



In addition to employment size, job growth is another important factor. For the period 2001 to 2005, three of the seven sectors of the economic base reported job growth. The Resource Based sector reported the fastest growth (highest percentage of job growth) for this period, up 14%, followed by Tourism & Entertainment, up 5.5%, and Professional, Business & Information Services, up 5.4%.

Of the remaining four sectors, Federal Government ((Defense & Other Federal Government) reported no employment change from 2001 to 2005, while High Tech Manufacturing reported the greatest number and percentage of jobs lost, down 1,410 jobs or 19%. Diversified Manufacturing reported the second greatest losses, down 970 jobs or 13.7%, and Wholesale Trade & Transportation lost 110 jobs, down 0.9%. ,

Figure 12 shows job growth for each component of the economic base, from 2001 to 2005.

Figure 12 Job Growth 2001 - 2005

Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of economic base businesses with fewer than 100 employees remained fairly constant at 95.6% in 2001 and 95.4% in 2005. These businesses provided 44.0% of the economic base employment in 2001, and 41.9% of the base employment in 2005. In contrast, only 4.6% of the private sector businesses in the economic base employ 100 or more workers in 2005, and these businesses provide 58.1% of the economic base's private sector jobs.

Figure 13 Distribution of Firms and Jobs in the Economic Base by Size of Business in 2005

Size Category (# employees)	% of Firms	% of Employment
0-4	53.2%	3.8%
5-9	15.9%	4.7%
10-19	12.5%	7.5%
20-49	9.7%	13.2%
50-99	4.1%	12.7%
100-249	3.0%	20.9%
250-499	1.0%	15.4%
500+	0.5%	21.9%

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 29.2% of all (private) economic base jobs in 2005; in comparison, businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all private industry jobs in the region. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 8.5% of all (private) economic base jobs, compared to 16.5% of all private industry jobs.

Wholesale Trade & Transportation reported the highest percentage of businesses with fewer than 100 employees, at 99.5%. The Resource Based sector reported the lowest percentage of businesses with fewer than 100 employees, at 89.5%. The percentage of economic base firms that are businesses with fewer than 100 employees and fewer than 50 employees, by industry sector, is included in **Figure 14**.

Figure 14 provides a summary of facts for the economic base industries (some employment is suppressed at the sub-sector level, due to confidentiality):

Figure 14 Economic Base

Sector	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
High Tech Manufacturing	6,030	-19.0%	0.5	$ 70,065	90.1%	76.0%
Diversified Manufacturing	6,120	-13.7%	0.5	$ 48,777	96.3%	91.1%
Wholesale Trade & Transportation	12,580	-0.9%	0.6	$ 48,231	99.5%	96.7%
Professional, Business & Information Svcs	30,250	5.4%	0.6	$ 55,168	98.0%	95.6%
Tourism & Entertainment	20,700	5.5%	1.3	$ 23,195	95.1%	89.5%
Government, Defense & Other Fed. Govt.	4,800	0.0%	0.6	$ 61,941	Not Available	Not Available
Resource Based	65,210	14.8%	4.6	$ 24,467	89.5%	83.2%
Total Economic Base******	145,690	5.9%	1.1	$ 36,002	**95.4%**	**91.3%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. Total employment may not equal sum of sector employment due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, affecting the percentages reported.
**** The average annual wage for the total economic base was calculated using only private industry wage and employment information.

The Base Multiplier

One method for estimating the impact of the basic sector upon the local economy is the Base Multiplier. The Base Multiplier can provide insight as to how many non-basic jobs (jobs created in those industries not considered a part of the economic base) are created by one economic base job. The base multiplier is calculated by dividing the total employment by the economic base employment for a given year.

The Base Multiplier factor for the Central Coast Region for 2001 through 2005 was:

Figure 15 Base Multiplier 2001 - 2005

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Base Multiplier	3.27	3.31	3.24	3.22	3.19

This suggests that about 3 1/4 jobs were created in non-basic industries for every economic base job created in 2001. This decreased only slightly in 2005.

The following provides a more in-depth look at each component of the economic base.

HIGH TECH MANUFACTURING

The High Tech Manufacturing component of the economic base includes Computer & Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing; Communications Equipment Manufacturing; Semiconductor & Other Electronic Component Manufacturing; Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments Manufacturing; Aerospace Product & Parts Manufacturing; and, Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing. In 2005, this sector provided 6,030 jobs, and was the sixth largest component (of seven) of the region's economic base.

Overall, High Tech Manufacturing experienced job losses of 19%, down 1,410 jobs from 2001 to 2005. Within the sector, only two of the six industry groups reported job growth during this period. Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical & Control Instruments Manufacturing grew by almost 410 jobs, up 15%; and, Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing grew by about 40 jobs, up 11.4%.

Job losses in High Tech Manufacturing were led by losses in Communications Equipment Manufacturing, down almost 720 jobs, followed by Aerospace Product & Parts Manufacturing, down over 570 jobs, and Semiconductor & Other Electronic Component Manufacturing, down over 300 jobs.

Within High Tech Manufacturing, most of the jobs are found in Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical & Control Instruments Manufacturing, followed by Aerospace Product & Parts Manufacturing.

The region has a lower concentration of jobs in High Tech Manufacturing (0. 5 LQ) than found at the statewide level. All industry groups have a low concentration, except Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical & Control Instruments Manufacturing, which has a concentration equal to statewide. **Figure 18** provides the concentration for all High Tech Manufacturing industries.

In 2005, the average annual wage for this sector was $70,065, which is more than twice the overall average annual wage of $34,687 for all private industries in the region. At the industry group level, average annual wages ranged from a high of $87,215 reported by Communications Equipment Manufacturing, to a low of $59,051 reported by Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing.

Figure 16 High Tech Manufacturing 2005 Employment & Average Wages

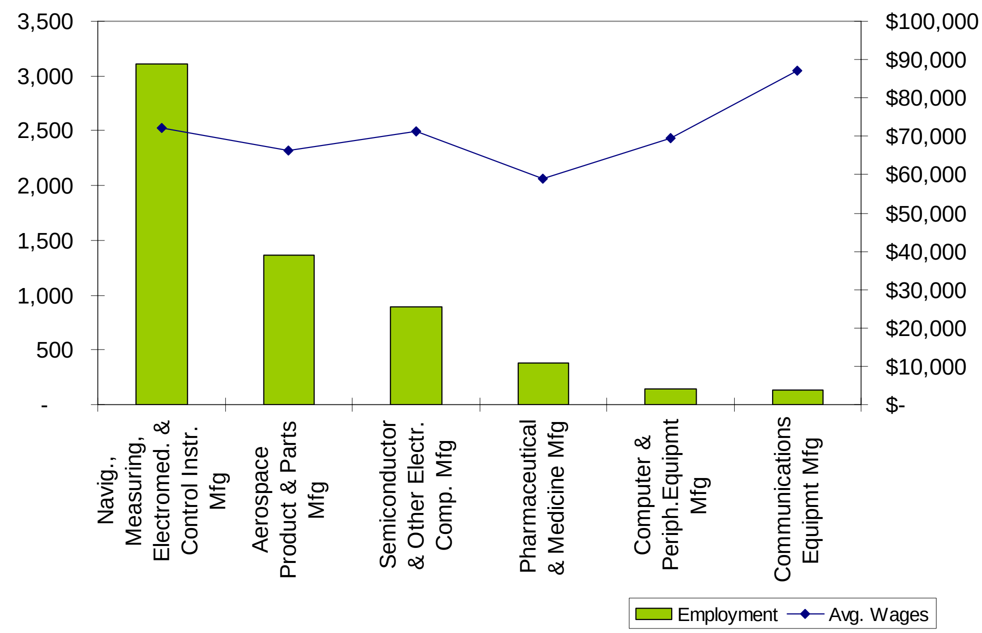


Figure 17 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the industries in High Tech Manufacturing.

Figure 17 High Tech Manufacturing Industries Employment 2001-2005

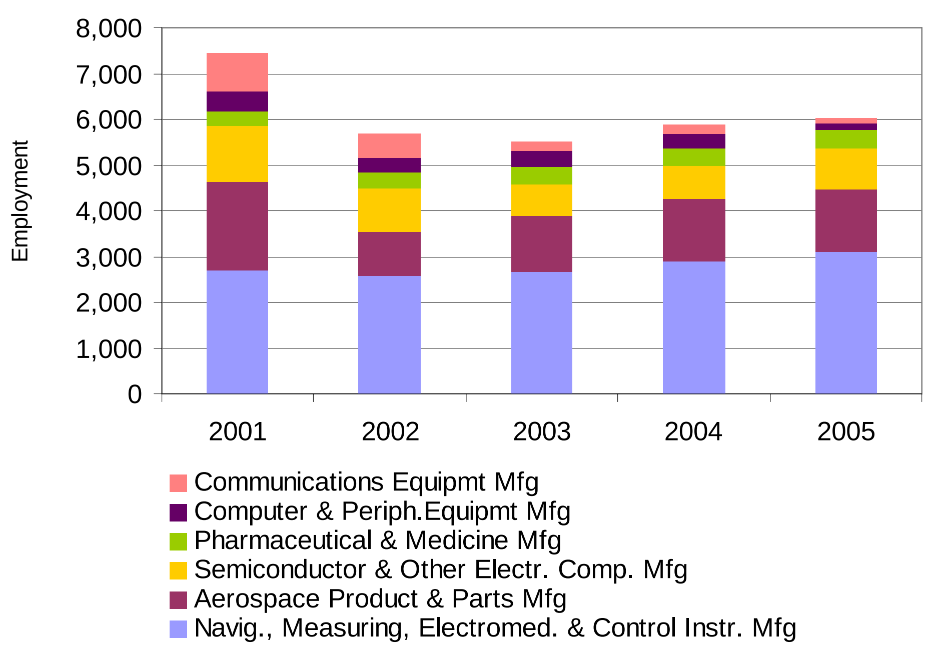


Figure 18 provides a summary of economic facts for the High Tech Manufacturing sector.

Figure 18 High Tech Manufacturing

NAICS	Industry	2005 Empl*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
3341	Computer & Peripheral Equipmt Mfg	150	-64.4%	0.1	$ 69,531	100.0%	100.0%
3342	Communications Equipment Mfg	130	-84.3%	0.2	$ 87,215	100.0%	100.0%
3344	Semiconductor & Other Electronic Component Mfg	900	-25.3%	0.3	$ 71,365	100.0%	80.6%
3345	Navigational, Measuring, Electromed., & Control Instruments Mfg	3,110	15.0%	1.0	$ 72,032	93.9%	81.6%
3364	Aerospace Product & Parts Manufacturing	1,370	-29.6%	0.6	$ 66,187	66.7.%	33.3%
3254	Pharmaceutical & Medicine Mfg	380	11.4%	0.3	$ 59,051	100.0%	100.0%

* "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data may have been suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURING

The Diversified Manufacturing component of the economic base includes Wood Product Manufacturing, Paper Manufacturing, Printing & Related Support Activities, Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing, Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing, Apparel Manufacturing, Chemical Manufacturing (except Pharma), and Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing. In 2005, this sector provided 6,120 jobs, and was the fifth largest component of the region's economic base.

Overall, Diversified Manufacturing reported job losses of 970 jobs or 3.6% from 2001 to 2005. Only three of the eight sub-sectors reported job growth during this period. These included Chemical Manufacturing (except Pharma), up almost 100 jobs, or 14.7%; Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing, up almost 60 jobs, or 16.6%; and, Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing, up less than 10 jobs, or 1.1%.

Printing & Related Support Activities reported the greatest number of jobs lost, down almost 410 jobs (-24.6%), followed by Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing, down almost 240 jobs (-11.5%). Paper Manufacturing reported the greatest percentage of jobs lost, down 31.7% (a loss of almost 230 jobs).

Within Diversified Manufacturing, the sub-sector providing the most jobs is Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing, with 1,810 jobs in 2005, followed by Printing & Related Support Activities (1,250 jobs) and Chemical Manufacturing (except Pharma) (750 jobs).

The region's concentration of Diversified Manufacturing jobs (0.5 LQ) is lower than that found at the statewide level. The region has a higher concentration than statewide in one sub-sector, Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing (1.2 LQ), while the rest of the sub-sectors have lower concentrations than statewide.

In 2005, the average annual wage for Diversified Manufacturing was $48,777, higher than the overall average wage of $34,687 for all private industries in the region. At the sub-sector level, this ranged from a high of $67,631 in Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing, to a low of $29,777 in Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing. The 2005 average annual wage and employment for each sub-sector are shown in **Figure 19**.

Figure 19 Diversified Manufacturing 2005 Employment & Average Wages

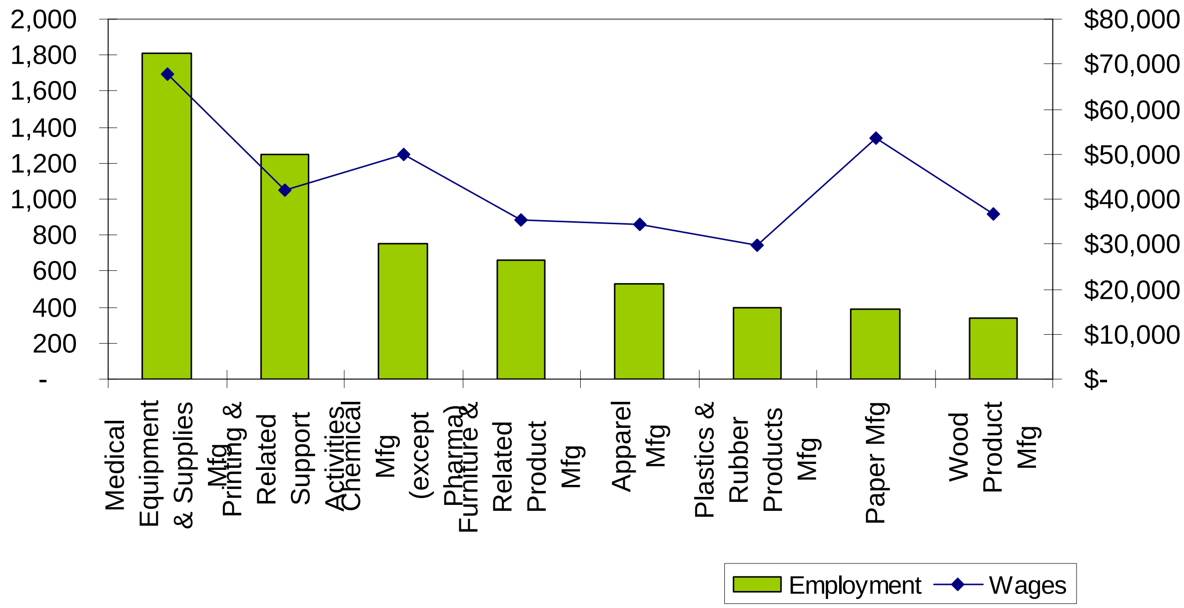


Figure 20 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the industries in Diversified Manufacturing.

Figure 20 Diversified Manufacturing Industries Employment 2001-2005

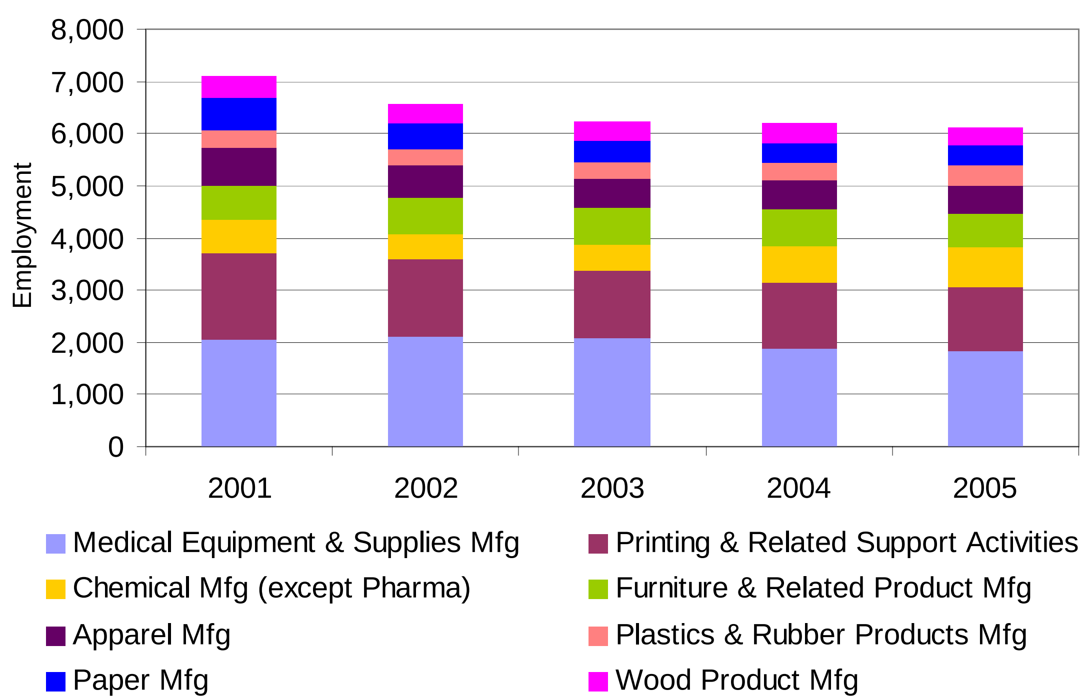


Figure 21 provides a summary of economic facts for the Diversified Manufacturing sector.

Figure 21 Diversified Manufacturing

NAICS	Sub-sector	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	340	-17.2%	0.3	$ 36,619	100.0%	100.0%
322	Paper Manufacturing	390	-37.1%	0.5	$ 53,716	S	S
323	Printing & Support Activities	1,250	-24.6%	0.7	$ 41,827	100.0%	92.9%
337	Furniture & Related Product Mfg	660	1.1%	0.4	$ 35,361	100.0%	100.0%
3391	Medical Equipmt & Supplies Mfg	1,810	-11.5%	1.2	$ 67,631	94.7%	94.7%
315	Apparel Manufacturing	530	-26.3%	0.2	$ 34,239	80.0%	80.0%
325-3254	Chemical Mfg (except Pharma)	750	14.7%	0.6	$ 49,981	100.0%	100.0%
326	Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg	400	16.6%	0.2	$ 29,777	100.0%	80.0%

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

WHOLESALE TRADE & TRANSPORTATION

The Wholesale Trade & Transportation sector includes Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods; Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods; Wholesale Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers; and, Air Transportation. In 2005, Wholesale Trade & Transportation was the fourth largest component of the region's economic base, providing almost 12,580 jobs.

Overall, Wholesale Trade & Transportation reported the loss of 110 jobs from 2001 to 2005, down 0.9%. Three of the four sub-sectors reported growth. Only Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods reported job losses during this period, down 840 jobs or 17%. Wholesale Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers reported the greatest number and percentage of jobs gained, up almost 600 jobs or 52.4%. Air Transportation reported the second greatest number and percentage of jobs gained, up 90 jobs or 17.9%.

Within Wholesale Trade & Transportation, most of the jobs are found in Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods and Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods. Looking further, Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods employment is led by Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Wholesalers and Flower, Nursery Stock & Florists' Supplies Wholesalers. Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods employment is led by Farm & Garden Machinery & Equipment Wholesalers, and Motor Vehicle Supplies & New Parts Wholesalers.

The region has a lower concentration of jobs in Wholesale Trade & Transportation (0.6 LQ) than at the statewide level. This is also true for all four sub-sectors. At a much more detailed level (5-digit level) and across all sub-sectors, higher concentrations are found in several industries, led by Flower, Nursery Stock & Florists' Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (4.0 LQ); Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Merchant Wholesalers (2.8 LQ); Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (2.3 LQ); and, Farm & Garden Machinery & Equipment Merchant Wholesalers (2.2 LQ).

In 2005, the average annual wage for this sector was $48,231, higher than the overall average wage of $34,687 for all private industries in the region. At the sub-sector level, this ranged from a high of $53,370 in Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods, to a low of $42,843 in Air

Transportation. **Figure 22** shows employment and average annual wages for all of the sub-sectors.

Figure 22 Wholesale Trade & Transportation 2005 Employment & Average Wages

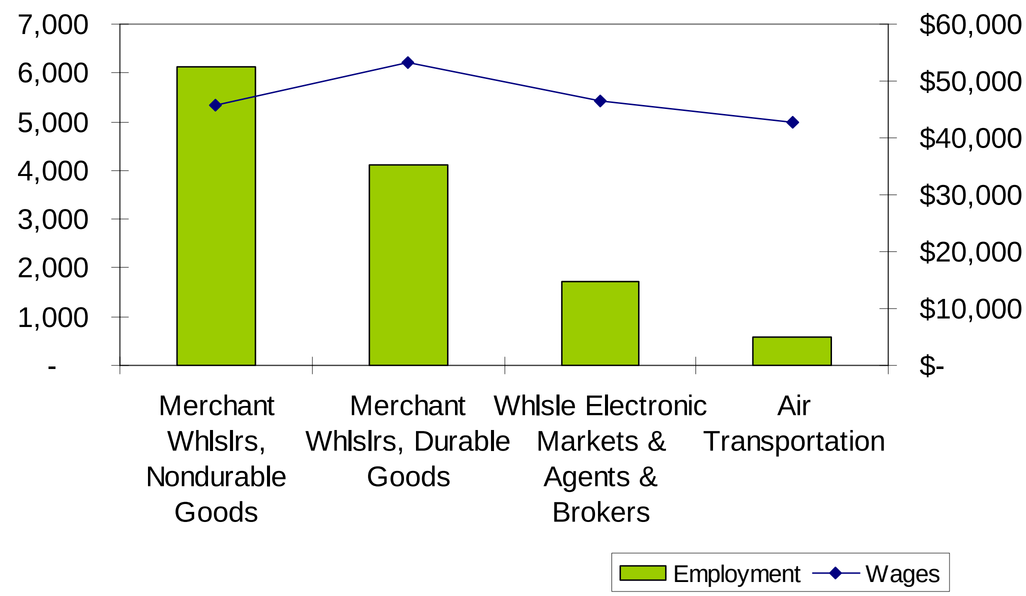


Figure 23 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the industries in Wholesale Trade & Transportation.

Figure 23 Wholesale Trade & Transportation Industries Employment 2001-2005

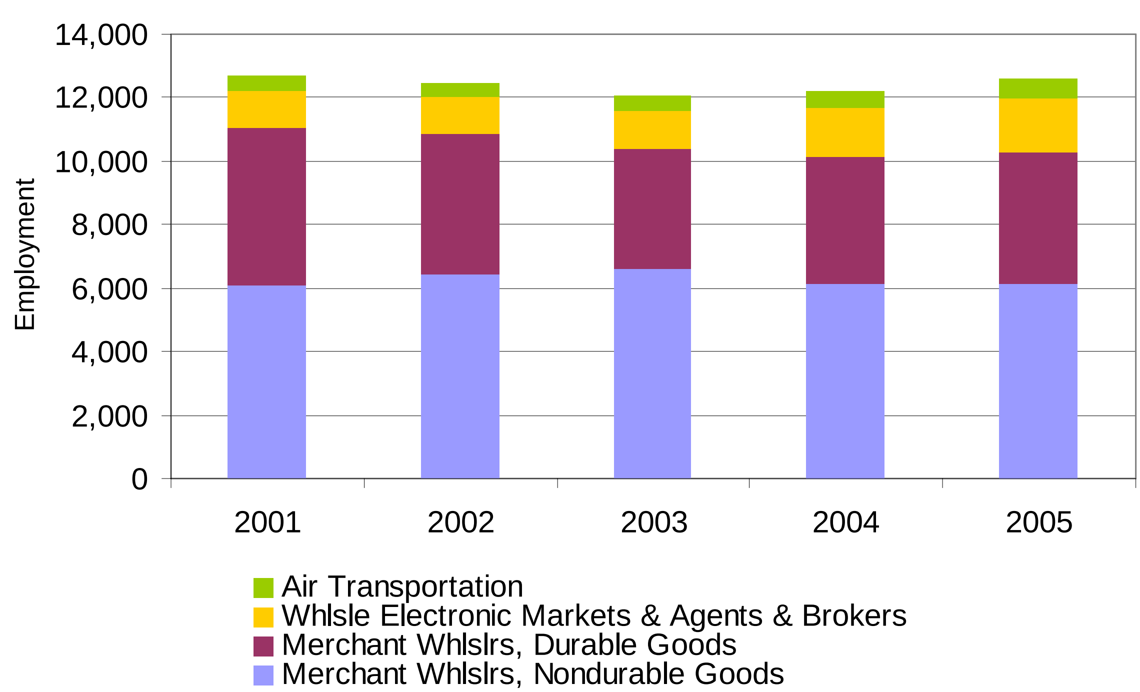


Figure 24 provides a summary of economic facts for the Wholesale Trade & Transportation sector.

Figure 24 Wholesale Trade & Transportation

NAICS	Sub-sector	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
423	Merchant Whlslrs, Durable Goods	4,125	-17.0%	0.4	$ 53,370	100.0%	98.4%
424	Merchant Whlslrs, Nondurable Goods	6,134	0.8%	0.8	$ 45,785	98.4%	94.4%
425	Whlsle Electr. Mkts, Agents, Brokers	1,734	52.4%	0.6	$ 46,473	100.0%	98.8%
481	Air Transportation	585	17.9%	0.4	$ 42,843	100.0%	80.0%

* Employment rounded to nearest 10.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS & INFORMATION SERVICES

The Professional, Business & Information Services sector includes Legal Services; Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping and Payroll Services; Architectural, Engineering and Related Services; Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services; Scientific Research and Development Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Employment Services; Software Publishers; Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals; and, Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services. In 2005, this sector was the second largest component of the economic base, and provided almost 30,300 jobs.

Overall, this sector reported job growth of 5.4% from 2001 to 2005, up almost 1,560 jobs. Eight of the eleven sub-sectors reported job gains during this period. Architectural, Engineering & Related Services reported the greatest number of jobs gained, up 1,040 jobs, and Internet Service Providers & Web Search Portals reported the fastest growth (greatest percentage increase), up 117.5%.

Job losses were led by Management of Companies & Enterprises, down 1,960 jobs. Data Processing, Hosting & Related Services reported the greatest percentage of jobs lost, down almost 40%.

Within Professional, Business & Information Services, most of the jobs are found in Employment Services, followed by Architectural, Engineering & Related Services and Management of Companies & Enterprises.

The region has a much lower concentration of jobs in Professional, Business & Information Services (0.6 LQ) than found at the statewide level. All of the sub-sectors have concentrations lower than found statewide except Software Publishers, which has a concentration equal to the statewide level (1.0 LQ).

In 2005, the average annual wage for the sector was $55,168. Software Publishers reported the highest average wage of $96,321, while Employment Services reported the lowest average wage of $25,690. **Figure 25** shows employment and average annual wages for all of the sub-sectors.

Figure 25 Professional, Business & Information Services 2005 Employment & Wages

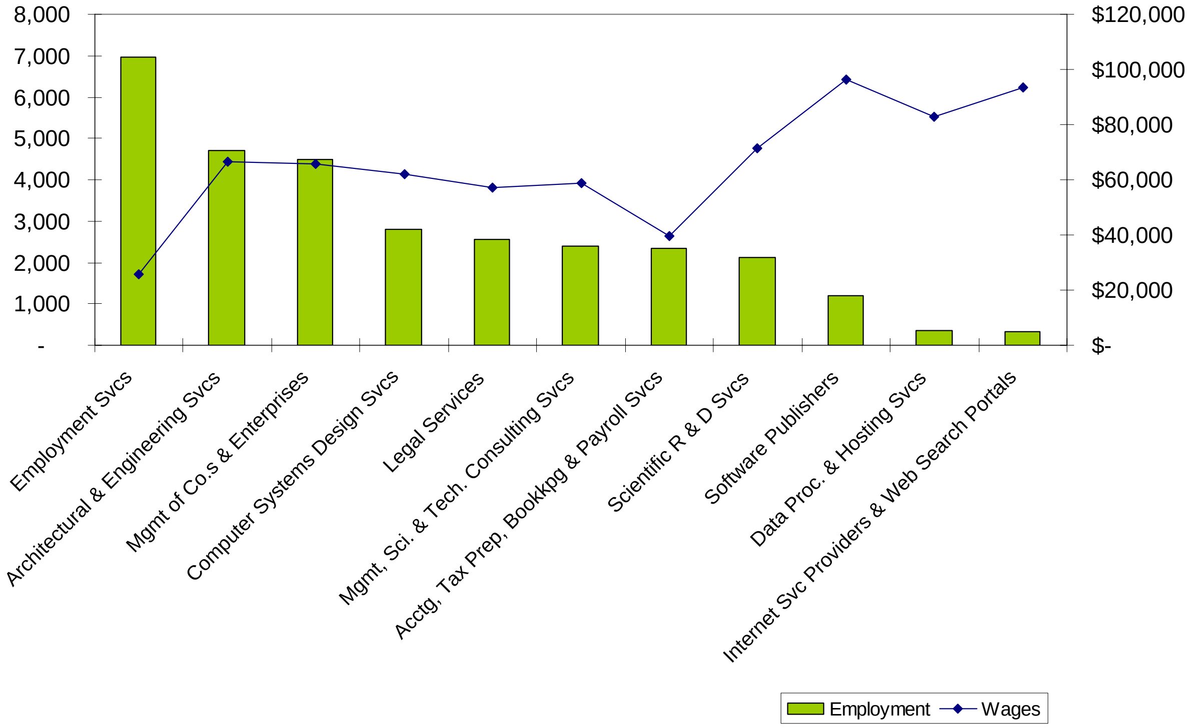


Figure 26 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the industries in Professional, Business & Information Services.

Figure 26 Professional, Business & Info Svcs Industries Employment 2001-2005

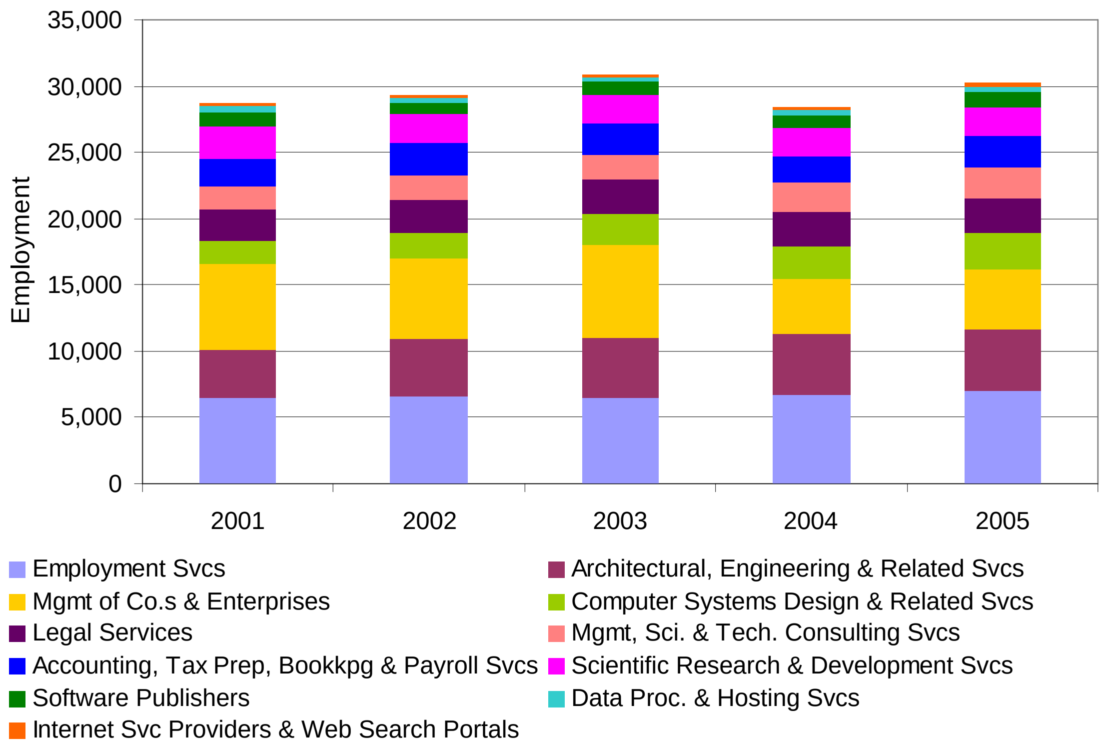


Figure 27 provides a summary of economic facts for the Professional, Business & Information Services sector.

Figure 27 Professional, Business & Information Services

NAICS	Industry	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
5411	Legal Services	2,550	7.8%	0.6	$ 57,052	100.0%	99.5%
5412	Acctg, Tax Prep, Bookkpg & Payroll Svcs	2,340	11.0%	0.7	$ 39,517	100.0%	99.3%
5413	Architectural & Engineering Svcs	4,710	28.3%	0.9	$ 66,710	99.2%	97.4%
5415	Computer Systems Design Svcs	2,810	55.9%	0.5	$ 62,102	99.0%	97.3%
5416	Mgmt, Scientific & Tech.Consult.Svcs	2,400	43.0%	0.6	$ 58,812	98.9%	98.2%
5417	Scientific R & D Svcs	2,120	-15.8%	0.7	$ 71,602	97.6%	93.7%
5511	Mgmt of Co.s & Enterprises	4,480	-30.4%	0.7	$ 65,873	93.5%	83.5%
5613	Employment Svcs	6,960	8.1%	0.5	$ 25,690	79.5%	60.2%
5112	Software Publishers	1,200	27.7%	1.0	$ 96,321	100.0%	100.0%
5181	Internet Prov. & Web Search Portals	330	115.7%	0.4	$ 93,311	100.0%	100.0%
5182	Data Processing & Hosting Svcs	350	-39.9%	0.6	$ 82,857	100.0%	100.0%

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. "S" means the data was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

TOURISM & ENTERTAINMENT

The Tourism & Entertainment sector includes Motion Picture & Video Industries; Sound Recording Industries; Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries; and, Accommodation. In 2005, this sector provided 20,700 jobs, and was the third largest component of the region's economic base.

Overall, this sector reported job growth of 1,070 jobs from 2001 to 2005, up 5.5%. Three of the four sub-sectors reported job growth. Accommodation reported the greatest number of jobs gained, up over 640 jobs, while Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries reported the greatest percentage of job growth, up 10.7%. Only Sound Recording Industries reported job losses, down 54.4% (a loss of about 30 jobs).

Within Tourism & Entertainment, by far most of the jobs are found in Accommodation (almost 15,210 jobs), followed by Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries (almost 4,530 jobs). Looking further, Accommodation employment is led by Hotels (except Casino Hotels) & Motels. Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries employment is led by Fitness & Recreational Sports Centers and Golf Courses & Country Clubs.

The region has a higher concentration of Tourism & Entertainment jobs (1.3 LQ) than found at the statewide level. One sub-sector, Accommodation, has a higher concentration (2.5 LQ); the rest have lower concentrations than statewide. At the most detailed industry level (6-digit NAICS code), high concentrations are found several industries, led by Bed-&-Breakfast Inns (5.3 LQ), Rooming & Boarding Houses (4.8 LQ), Hotels (except Casino Hotels) & Motels (2.5 LQ), RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks & Campgrounds (2.3 LQ), and Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters (2.0 LQ).

In 2005, the average annual wage reported for this sector was $23,195, much lower than the region's average wage for all private industries of $34,687. This ranged from a high of $214,070 for Sound Recording Industries, to a low of $18,110 for Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries. **Figure 28** shows employment and average annual wages for all of the sub-sectors.

Figure 28 Tourism & Entertainment 2005 Employment & Wages

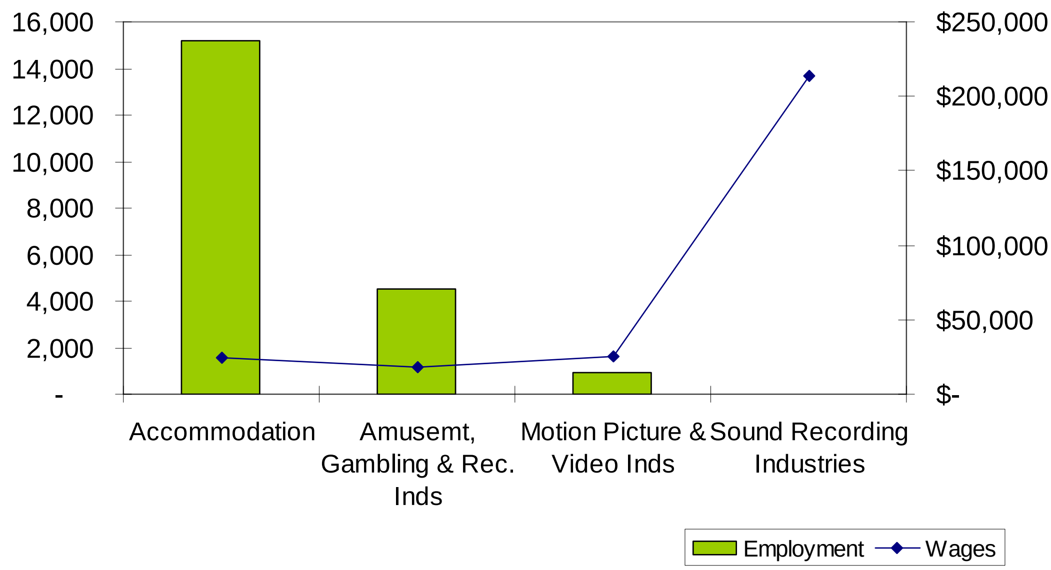


Figure 29 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the industries in Tourism & Entertainment. Sound Recording Industries is not shown due to confidentiality.

Figure 29 Tourism & Entertainment Industries Employment 2001-2005

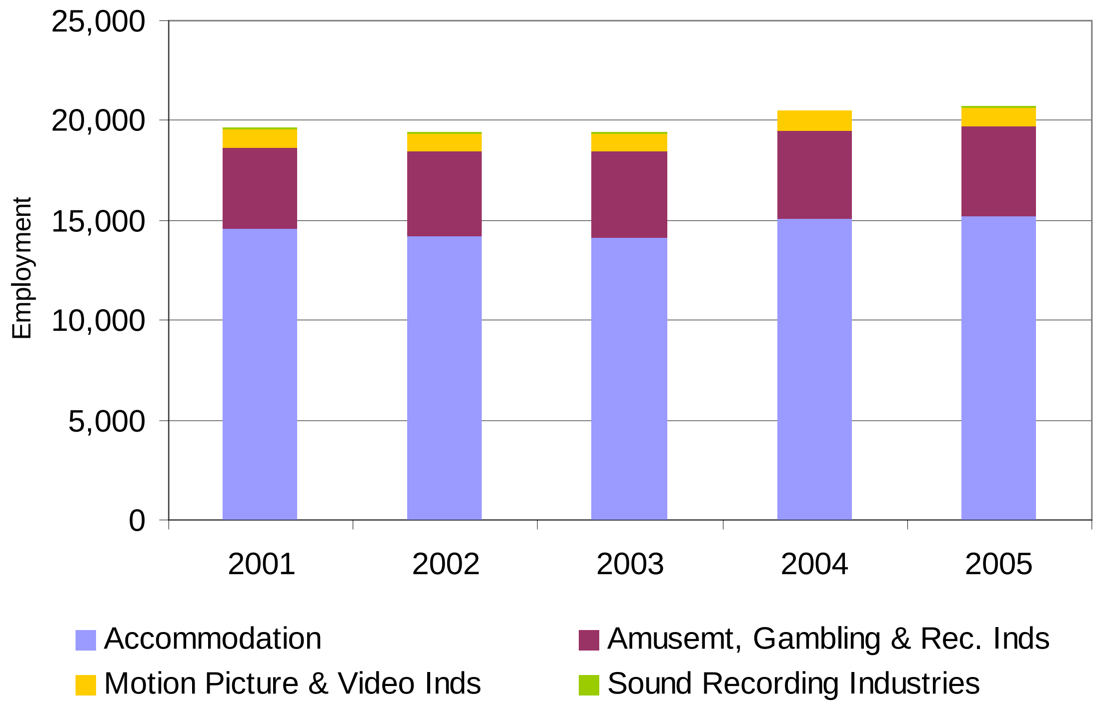


Figure 30 provides a summary of economic facts for the Tourism & Entertainment sector.

Figure 30 Tourism & Entertainment

NAICS	Sub-sector/Industry	2005 Empl*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
5121	Motion Picture & Video Industries	940	3.2%	0.2	$ 25,605	100.0%	96.5%
5122	Sound Recording Industries	30	-54.4%	0.2	$214,070	100.0%	100.0%
713	Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	4,530	10.7%	0.9	$ 18,110	96.7%	88.8%
721	Accommodation	15,210	4.4%	2.5	$ 24,233	93.6%	88.4%

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. "S" means the data was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

RESOURCE BASED

The Resource Based industries include Farm[2], Logging, Mining, Sawmill & Woodworking Machinery Manufacturing, Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Manufacturing, Animal Slaughtering & Processing and Seafood Preparation & Packaging[3]. Resource Based is the largest component of the region's economic base.

In 2005, this sector provided almost 65,210 jobs for the region, and reported job growth of 8,430 jobs, up 14% from 2001 to 2005. (Employment was suppressed due to confidentiality for Seafood Product Preparation & Packaging, affecting the reportable employment and job growth totals.) Only two sub-sectors in the Resource Based sector reported job growth during this period; Farm reported job growth of over 9,840 jobs, or 18.5%. Animal Slaughtering & Processing reported the fastest growth, up 57.5%, representing an increase of over 20 jobs; this is a small industry, with only about 60 jobs reported in 2005.

Job losses were led by Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Manufacturing, down over 1,260 jobs from 2001 to 2005, or 63.7%. This was also the greatest percentage of jobs lost.

Within the Resource Based sector, by far most of the jobs are found in Farm, with 63,160 jobs in 2005. This is followed by Mining, with 1,240 jobs.

There is higher concentration of Resource Based jobs in this region (4.6 LQ) than found at the statewide level. Within the Resource Based sector, three sub-sectors/industries have higher concentrations than at the statewide level. These include Farm (5.4 LQ), Mining (1.8 LQ) and Sawmill & Woodworking Machinery Manufacturing (1.8 LQ). See **Figure 33** for the concentration levels for all sub-sectors.

In 2005, the average annual wage reported for this sector was $24,467, lower than the region's average wage for all private industries of $34,687. This ranged from a high of $61,881 for Mining, to a low of $17,839 for Seafood Product Preparation & Packaging.

[2] Farm equals all Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting jobs (NAICS 11) except Logging (NAICS 1133).
[3] There was no employment reported for Sawmill & Woodworking Machinery Manufacturing or for Seafood Preparation & Packaging for the Greater Sacramento Region. These industries are mentioned here so that the economic base definition is consistent across regions.

Figure 31 shows employment and average annual wages for the Resource Based industries.

Figure 31 Resource Based 2005 Employment & Wages

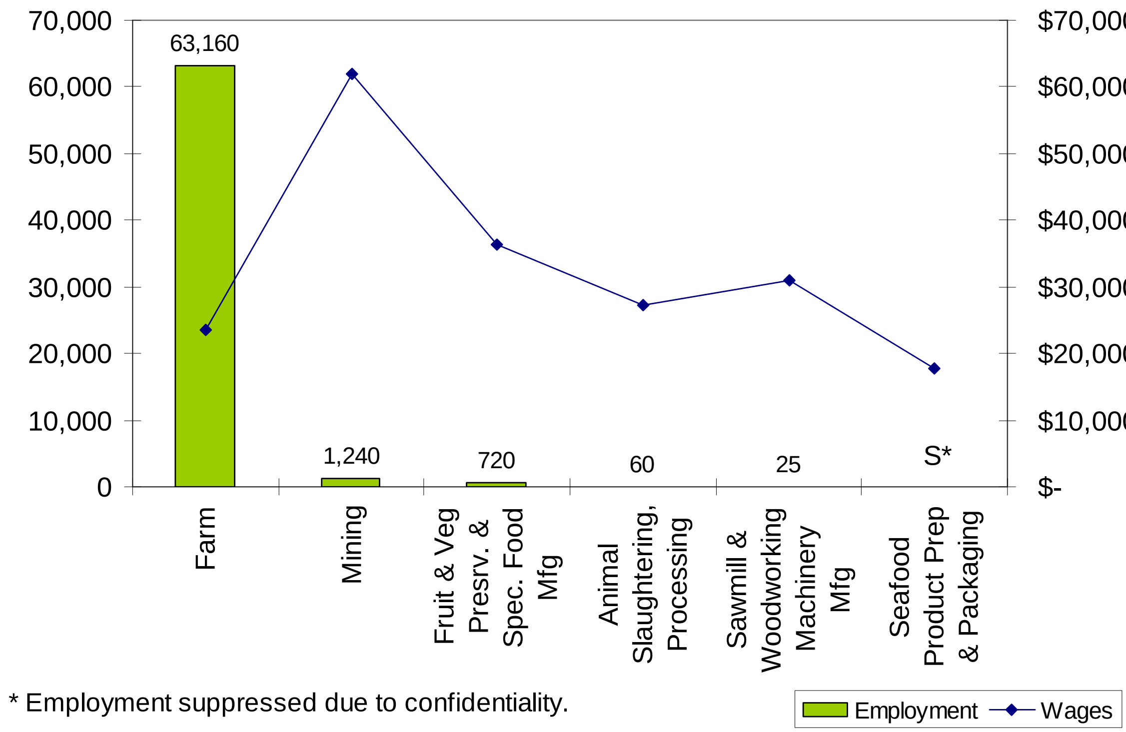


Figure 32 shows employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the Resource Based industries.

Figure 32 Resource Based Industries Employment 2001-2005

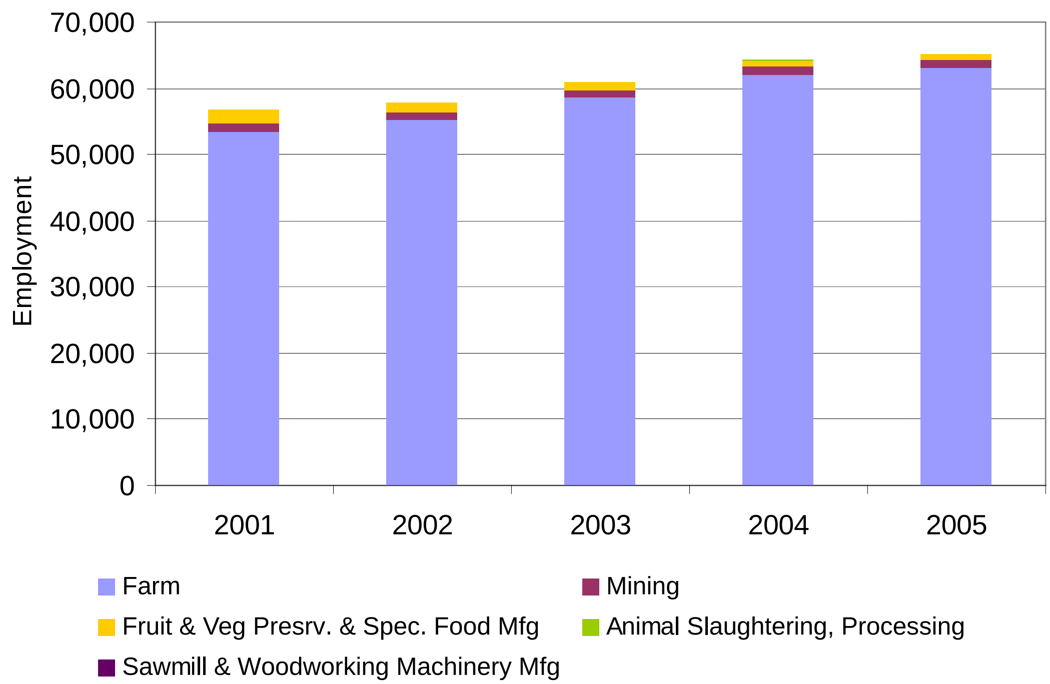


Figure 33 provides a summary of economic facts for the Resource Based industries.

Figure 33 Resource Based

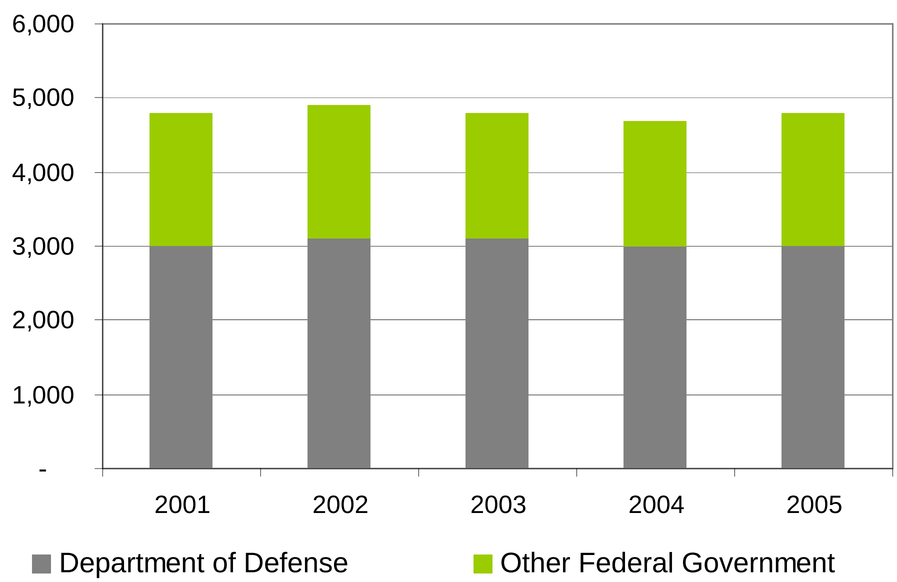
NAICS	Sub-sector/Industry	2005 Empl*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
11-1133	Farm	63,160	18.5%	5.4	$ 23,593	89.5%	83.1%
1133	Logging	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Mining	1,240	-11.7%	1.8	$ 61,881	100.0%	100.0%
33321	Sawmill & Woodwrkng Machinery Mfg	30	-19.4%	1.8	$ 30,974	Not Available	Not Available
3114	Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Mfg	720	-63.7%	0.7	$ 36,294	0.0%	0.0%
3116	Animal Slaughtering & Processing	60	57.5%	0.1	$ 27,155	S	S
3117	Seafood Product Prep. & Pckgng	S	-99.3%	0.04	$ 17,839	S	S

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. "S" means all such data was suppressed.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, DEFENSE AND OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government sector in the economic base includes Defense and Other Federal Government. There is no data available for Defense jobs. In 2005, Other Federal Government provided 4,800 of the region's jobs. This sector reported no net employment change from 2001 to 2005, although employment varied slightly from year to year.

Figure 34 Defense and Other Federal Government Employment 2001 to 2005



The region has a lower concentration (0.6 LQ) of Federal Government jobs than found at the statewide level; however, it has a higher concentration of Defense jobs (1.8 LQ).

In 2005, the regional average annual wage for all federal jobs was $61,941. A separate average for Defense or Other Federal Government was not available, so we are presenting the average for all federal jobs.

Figure 35 provides a summary of economic facts for Federal Government, Defense and Other Federal Government.

Figure 35 Federal Government, Defense and Other Federal Government

Sub-sector	2005 Employmt*	Growth 01- 05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages***
Defense	3,000	0.0%	1.8	$ 61,941
Other Federal Government	1,800	0.0%	0.3	$ 61,941

* Employment rounded to nearest 10.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** A separate average for Defense or Other Federal Government was not available, so we are presenting the average for all federal jobs.

BEYOND THE ECONOMIC BASE: A LOOK AT INDUSTRY CLUSTERS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES IMPORTANT TO THE REGION'S ECONOMY

This section looks at industry clusters and sectors that are important to the region's economy, but are not considered a part of the economic base. Their inclusion here reflects the broader interpretation of the economic base seen in some of the past economic base reports.[4] For the Central Coast Region, this will include the Food Chain cluster, Construction, Manufacturing Value Chain, Health Sciences & Services and All Government.

THE FOOD CHAIN

California is a leader in the global Food Chain. Global market forces are transforming California's Food Chain, as local firms become multinational firms and foreign firms produce locally in order to efficiently tailor products for local markets. As globalization has increased competition, it has also brought new opportunities in the form of new products for the state's consumers and new markets for the state's firms. Technology's role has been central as an enabler and driver in these global processes through advances in production, packaging, shipping and communications.[5] Locally, California companies are adopting innovative new processes in order to meet consumers' changing demands, such as the increasing demand for high quality convenience foods and organic products, while remaining competitive.

The Food Chain[6] cluster is composed of four components; Production, Support, Processing and Distribution. This cluster provides 15.8% of all jobs in the Central Coast Region, or about 73,530 jobs in 2005. From 2001 to 2005, the Food Chain cluster reported job growth of 13.1%. (Some employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.)

Most of the jobs within this region's Food Chain cluster are in Support industries, providing 48% of the cluster's jobs, followed by Production with 36%. Processing provides 10% and Distribution 6% of the cluster's jobs. The distribution of jobs within the Food Chain cluster changed in all four areas from 2001 to 2005, with the greatest changes in Production and Processing, as seen in **Figure 36**.

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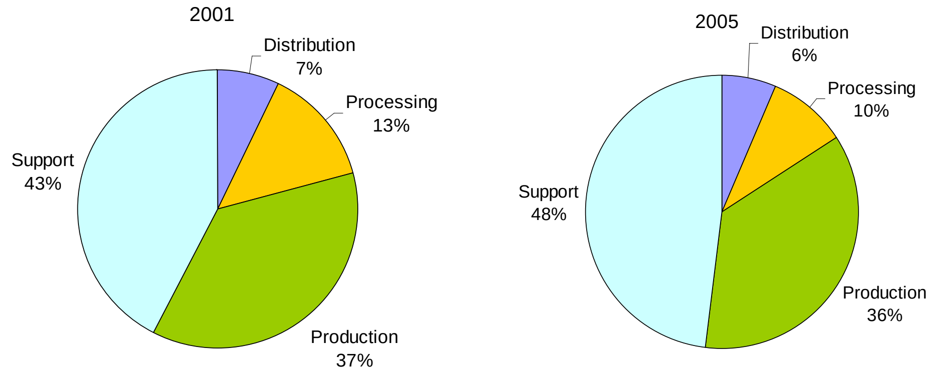
[4] The economic base reports released in 2006 used a broader definition of the economic base than the traditional one, as did the reports released in 2004 for the rural regions.
[5] Excerpts from the report, *California's Food Chain at Work*, prepared for the California Economic Strategy Panel by Collaborative Economics, Inc.
[6] This cluster includes some of the industries presented in the Resource Based component of the economic base.

Figure 36 Employment Distribution 2001 & 2005



From 2001-2005, two of the four cluster components reported job growth. Production reported the greatest number of jobs gained during this period, up almost 2,690 jobs, while Support experienced the greatest percentage of jobs gained, up 27.6%. At the same time, Processing reported the loss of 1,300 jobs, down 19.9%; and, Distribution lost 50 jobs, down 1.1%.

There is higher concentration of Food Chain jobs in this region (3.2 LQ) than found at the statewide level. Production reported the highest concentration (5.1 LQ) of the four Food Chain components, followed by Support (4.8 LQ), Processing (1.2 LQ), and Distribution (1.1 LQ).

In 2005, the average annual wage reported for this sector was $26,843, lower than the region's average wage for all private industries of $34,687. Distribution reported the highest average annual wage, at $45,166, while Support reported the lowest, at $23,806.

Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of Food Chain businesses with fewer than 100 employees changed only slightly, from 91.8% in 2001 to 90.8% in 2005. These businesses provided 28.7% of the Food Chain employment in 2001, and 25.3% in 2005. In contrast, only 9.2% of the businesses in the Food Chain employ 100 or more workers, and these businesses provide 74.7% of the Food Chain jobs.

Figure 37 Distribution of Firms and Jobs in the Food Chain by Size of Business in 2005

Size Category (# employees)	% of Firms	% of Employment
0-4	46.2%	1.7%
5-9	15.6%	2.5%
10-19	12.4%	3.9%
20-49	10.8%	7.7%
50-99	5.8%	9.6%
100-249	5.2%	18.9%
250-499	2.4%	19.0%
500+	1.6%	36.8%

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 15.7% of all Food Chain jobs in 2005; in comparison, businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all of the region's private industry jobs. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 4.1% of all Food Chain jobs, compared to 16.5% of all private industry jobs.

Distribution reported the highest percentage of businesses with fewer than 100 employees, at 98.8%, while Support reported the lowest percentage, at 75.3%. The percentage of Food Chain firms with fewer than 100 employees and fewer than 50 employees, by cluster component, is included in **Figure 38**.

Figure 38 provides a summary of facts for the Food Chain cluster components.

Figure 38 Food Chain

Component	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
Production	4,690	-1.1%	1.1	$ 45,166	94.1%	89.5%
Support	7,010	-19.9%	1.2	$ 37,273	75.3%	65.4%
Processing	26,540	11.2%	5.1	$ 24,886	95.3%	90.7%
Distribution	35,280	27.6%	4.8	$ 23,806	98.8%	94.1%
Food Chain Totals	**73,530**	**13.1%**	**3.2**	**$ 26,843**	**90.8%**	**85.1%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. Total employment may not equal the sum of the components' employment due to suppression of employment data for some industries.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size-of-firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality.

Production

Production is the second largest of the four Food Chain components, with 26,540 jobs in 2005. Within Production, the largest industry is Vegetable & Melon Farming with 13,430 jobs in 2005 (led by Other Vegetable (except Potato) & Melon Farming), followed by Fruit & Tree Nut Farming with 9,300 jobs (led by Strawberry Farming).

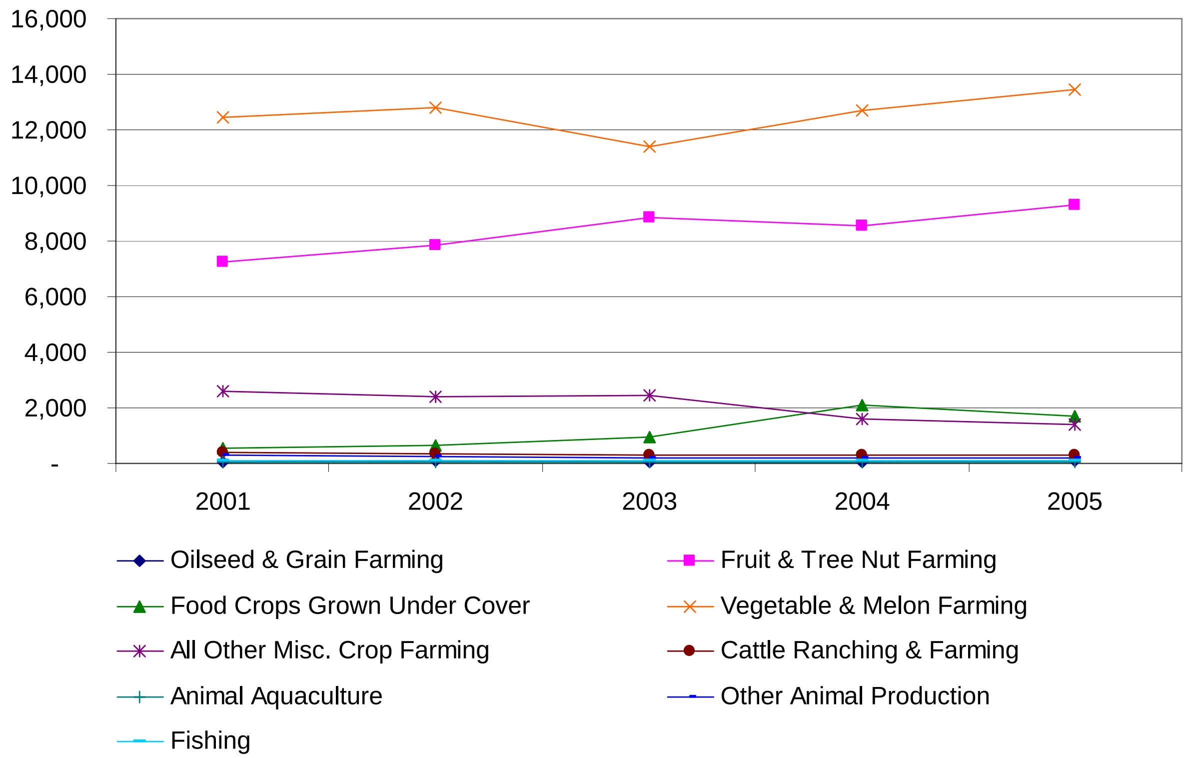
Production as a whole reported job growth of almost 2,690 jobs from 2001 to 2005, up 11.2%. Within Production, Fruit & Tree Nut Farming reported the greatest number of jobs gained, up over 2,030 jobs, and Sheep & Goat Farming reported the greatest percentage of growth, up 600%. Sheep & Goat Farming is a very small industry, with employment suppressed due to confidentiality.

All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming reported the most jobs lost during this period, down almost 1,210 jobs, and Hog & Pig Farming reported the greatest percentage of jobs lost, down 100% with no employment reported in 2005.

Figure 39 graphs the employment change for the Production industries from 2001 to 2005. Employment was suppressed for Poultry & Egg Production, Sheep & Goat Farming and Hunting & Fishing due to confidentiality.

More information on each industry's size and growth are provided in **Figure 40**.

Figure 39 Production Industries Employment Growth 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a much higher concentration of Production jobs (5.1 LQ) than found at the statewide level. The region has a strong competitive advantage in Production. Within Production, the industries with the highest concentrations include Vegetable & Melon Farming (12.8 LQ), Food Crops Grown Under Cover (12.3 LQ), Hunting & Trapping (8.6 LQ), Fishing (4.6 LQ), and Animal Aquaculture (4.1 LQ). The concentration for each Production industry is provided in **Figure 40**.

Overall, Production reported an average annual wage of $24,886 in 2005, which is lower than the region's average annual wage for all private industries of $34,687. Within Production, Fishing reported the highest average wage, at $35,621, while Oilseed & Grain Farming reported the lowest, at $16,776.

Figure 40 provides a summary of economic facts for the Food Chain Production industries. (Size-of-business data were not available for industries defined at the five or six-digit NAICS code level. Some size-of-firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. This may cause some industries to report 100% of firms with less than 50 or 100 employees when this is not actually the case.)

Figure 40 Food Chain – Production

NAICS	Production	2005 Employmt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 Empl****	Firms with < 50 Empl****
1111	Oilseed & Grain Farming	90	26.1%	1.1	$ 16,776	100.0%	100.0%
1113	Fruit & Tree Nut Farming	9,300	28.0%	3.6	$ 21,369	95.5%	91.0%
11141	Food Crops Grown Under Cover	1,680	192.5%	12.3	$ 24,543	Not Available	Not Available
11193	Sugarcane Farming	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
111991	Sugar Beet Farming	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
111992	Peanut Farming	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
1112	Vegetable & Melon Farming	13,430	7.8%	12.8	$ 27,664	88.0%	79.5%
111998	All Other Misc. Crop Farming	1,410	-46.1%	3.3	$ 22,169	Not Available	Not Available
1121	Cattle Ranching & Farming	280	-30.3%	0.4	$ 22,050	100.0%	100.0%
1122	Hog & Pig Farming	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1123	Poultry & Egg Production	S	-50.0%	S	$ 24,485	S	S
1124	Sheep & Goat Farming	S	600.0%	S	$ 34,825	S	S
1125	Animal Aquaculture	70	-1.4%	4.1	$ 26,532	S	S
1129	Other Animal Production	200	-32.1%	3.3	$ 24,608	100.0%	100.0%
1141	Fishing	80	-13.4%	4.6	$ 35,621	100.0%	100.0%
1142	Hunting & Trapping	S	9.1%	S	$ 29,204	S	S
	Production Totals, Non-suppressed* **	**26,540**	**11.2%**	**5.1**	**$ 24,886**	**94.1%**	**89.5%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Calculations made using this total may not match those in this report, as the report's findings are based on all data, including confidential data.
**** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. This may cause some industries to report 100% of firms with less than 50 or 100 employees when this is not actually the case.

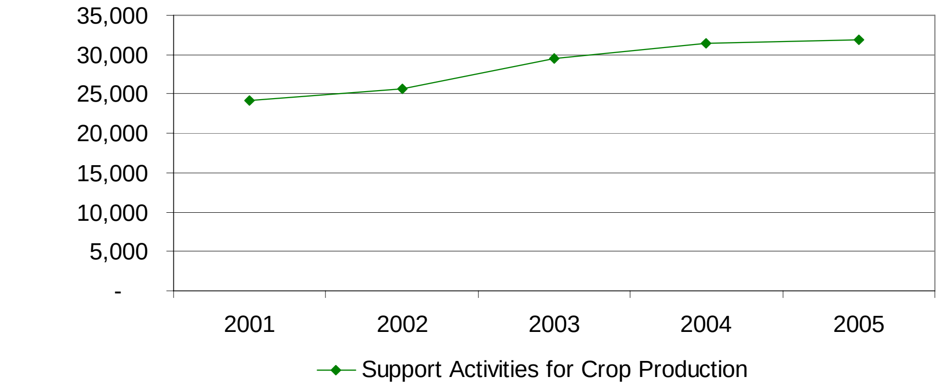
Support

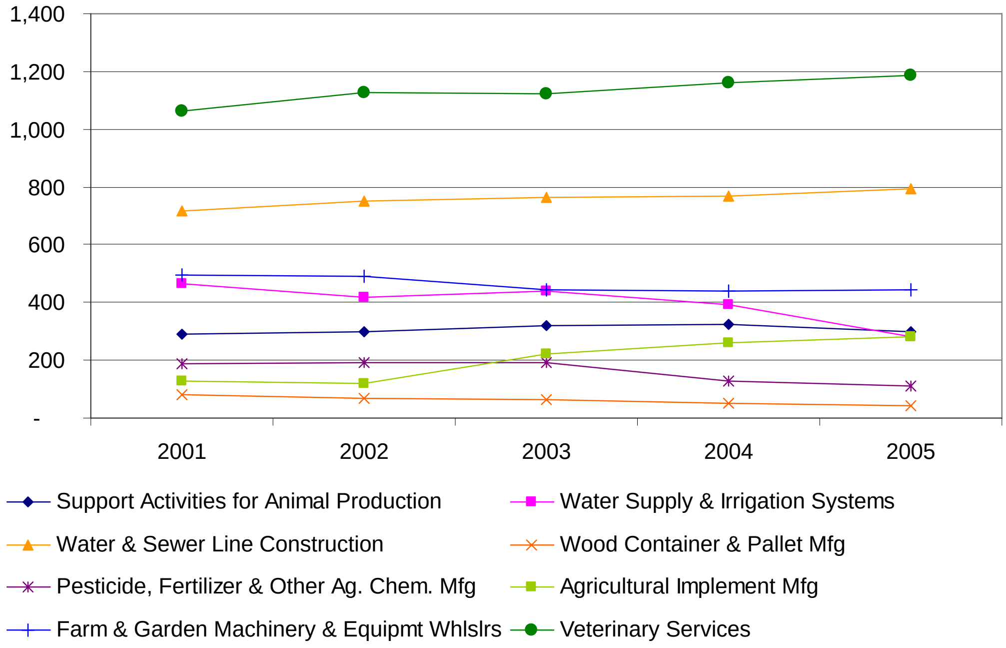
Support is the largest component of the region's Food Chain cluster, with 35,280 jobs in 2005. Support experienced job growth of 27.6%, up 7,630 jobs from 2001 to 2005. Within Support, the largest industry by far is Support Activities for Crop Production, with over 31,840 jobs; this industry reported job growth of 7,610 jobs, up 31.4%, from 2001 to 2005. Second in size, Veterinary Services reported almost 1,190 jobs in 2005, with growth of over 120 jobs since 2001, for an increase of 11.7%.

The job growth reported by Support Activities for Crop Production was the greatest number of jobs gained during this period. Agricultural Implement Manufacturing reported the fastest growth, up 120.5%. The greatest number of jobs lost during this period was reported by Water Supply & Irrigation Systems, down almost 190 jobs; the greatest percentage of jobs lost was reported by Wood Container & Pallet Manufacturing, down 46.3%.

Figure 41 graphs the employment change for the Support industries from 2001 to 2005. (Two graphs are used in order to make the employment changes easier to read for the smaller industries.)

Figure 41 Support Industries Employment Growth 2001-2005





The Central Coast Region has a much higher concentration of Support jobs (4.8 LQ), compared to the statewide level. Those sub-sectors/industry groups with the highest concentrations include Support Activities for Crop Production (6.3 LQ), Agricultural Implement Manufacturing (3.9 LQ), Support Activities for Animal Production (3.2 LQ), Farm & Garden Machinery & Equipment Merchant Wholesalers (2.2 LQ), and Water Supply & Irrigation Systems (2.1 LQ).

Overall, Support reported an average annual wage of $23,806 in 2005, which is lower than the region's average annual wage for all private industries of $34,687, but up 13% from 2001. The highest paying industry within Support is Pesticide, Fertilizer & Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing, with an average annual wage of $58,219. The industry with the lowest average annual wage is Support Activities for Crop Production, at $22,210.

Figure 42 provides a summary of economic facts for the Food Chain Support industries. (Size-of-business data were not available for industries defined at the five or six-digit NAICS code level.)

Figure 42 Food Chain - Support

NAICS	Support	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
1151	Support Activities for Crop Production	31,840	31.4%	6.3	$ 22,210	69.9%	57.9%
1152	Support Activities for Animal Production	300	2.1%	3.2	$ 24,203	100.0%	100.0%
22131	Water Supply & Irrigation Systems	280	-39.8%	2.1	$ 39,130	Not Available	Not Available
23711	Water & Sewer Line & Rel. Construction	800	11.0%	1.4	$ 53,092	Not Available	Not Available
32192	Wood Container & Pallet Mfg	40	-46.3%	0.3	$ 26,212	Not Available	Not Available
3253	Pesticide, Fertilizer & Other Ag.Chem. Mfg	110	-40.4%	1.2	$ 58,219	100.0%	100.0%
33311	Agricultural Implement Mfg	280	120.5%	3.9	$ 28,316	Not Available	Not Available
333294	Food Product Machinery Mfg	S	-4.3%	S	$ 51,596	Not Available	Not Available
42382	Farm, Garden Machinery & Equip. Whlslrs	450	-9.9%	2.2	$ 49,384	Not Available	Not Available
54194	Veterinary Services	1,190	11.7%	1.4	$ 28,761	Not Available	Not Available
	Support Totals	**35,280**	**27.6%**	**4.8**	**$ 23,806**	**75.3%**	**65.4%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. This may cause some industries to report 100% of firms with less than 50 or 100 employees when this is not actually the case.

Processing

The Processing component of the Food Chain cluster is the third largest component in the Food Chain cluster, with over 7,010 jobs in 2005 (some employment data was suppressed due to confidentiality). Overall, Processing experienced negative job growth of 19.9% from 2001 to 2005.

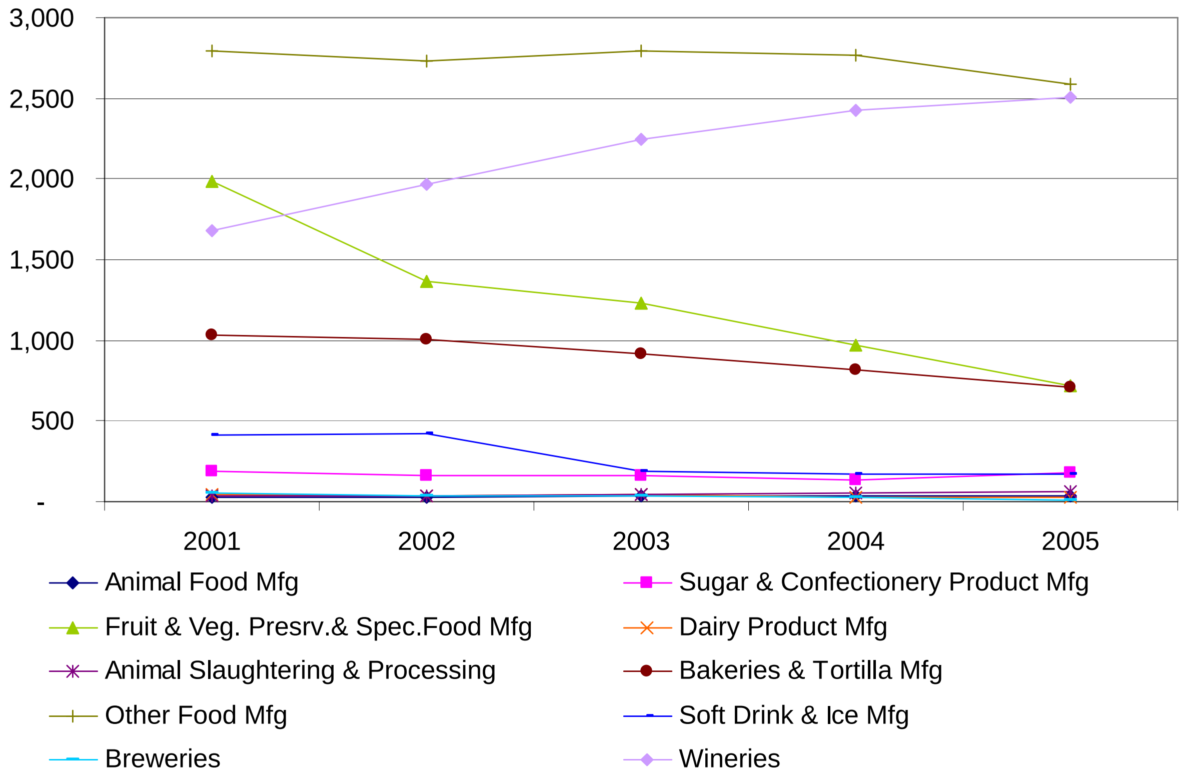
Within Processing, the largest industry is Other Food Manufacturing, with almost 2,590 jobs in 2005. Second, Wineries reported 2,510 jobs.

The largest number of jobs gained in Processing, for the period 2001to 2005, was reported by Wineries, up over 830 jobs. The largest percentage of jobs gained was reported by Animal Slaughtering & Processing, up 57.5%.

The job losses in Processing, from 2001 to 2005, were led by Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Manufacturing with the greatest number of jobs lost, down over 1,260 jobs; and, Nonfolding Sanitary Food Container Manufacturing and Metal Can Manufacturing both lost 100% of their jobs, reporting no employment in 2005.

Figure 43 graphs the employment change for the Processing industries from 2001 to 2005. More information on each industry's size and growth are provided in **Figure44**.

Figure 43 Processing Industries Employment Growth 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a slightly higher concentration of Processing jobs (1.2 LQ) than found at the statewide level. Within Processing, the only industry groups with high concentrations are Other Food Manufacturing (3.9 LQ), and Wineries (3.3 LQ). The concentration for each Production industry is provided in **Figure 44**.

Overall, Processing reported an average annual wage of $37,273 in 2005, which is slightly higher than the region's average annual wage for all private industries of $34,687. Within Processing, Other Food Manufacturing reported the highest average wage, at $47,293, while Sugar & Confectionery Product Manufacturing reported the lowest, at $11,682, well below the regional average.

Figure 44 provides a summary of economic facts for the Food Chain Processing industries. (Size-of-business data were not available for industries defined at the five or six-digit NAICS code level.)

Figure 44 Food Chain - Processing

NAICS	Processing	2005 Emplymt*	2001-2005 Growth	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl****	Firms with < 50 empl****
3111	Animal Food Manufacturing	40	26.7%	0.3	$ 26,501	100.0%	100.0%
3112	Grain & Oilseed Milling	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3113	Sugar & Confectionery Product Mfg	180	-3.2%	0.7	$ 11,682	100.0%	100.0%
3114	Fruit & Veg. Presrv & Spec. Food Mfg	720	-63.7%	0.7	$ 36,294	55.6%	33.3%
3115	Dairy Product Manufacturing	30	-27.9%	0.1	$ 16,906	100.0%	100.0%
3116	Animal Slaughtering & Processing	60	57.5%	0.1	$ 27,155	100.0%	100.0%
3117	Seafood Product Prep & Packaging	S	-99.3%	S	$ 17,839	100.0%	100.0%
3118	Bakeries & Tortilla Mfg	710	-31.7%	0.6	$ 19,418	100.0%	100.0%
3119	Other Food Manufacturing	2,590	-7.3%	3.9	$ 47,293	73.3%	66.7%
322215	Nonfolding Sanitary Food Contnr Mfg	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
32616	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
327213	Glass Container Manufacturing	S	-34.6%	S	$ 29,346	Not Available	Not Available
332115	Crown and Closure Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
332431	Metal Can Manufacturing	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
31211	Soft Drink & Ice Manufacturing	170	-59.9%	0.6	$ 38,676	Not Available	Not Available
31212	Breweries	10	-78.4%	0.1	$ 13,288	Not Available	Not Available
31213	Wineries	2,510	49.6%	3.3	$ 34,864	Not Available	Not Available
31214	Distilleries	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not Available	Not Available
	Processing Totals, Non-suppressed* **	**7,010**	**-19.9%**	**1.2**	**$ 37,273**	**95.3%**	**90.7%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100; when very small, rounded to nearest 10. Numbers may not add due to rounding. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Calculations made using this total may not match those in this report, as the report's findings are based on all data, including confidential data.
**** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. This may cause some industries to report 100% of firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than is actually the case.

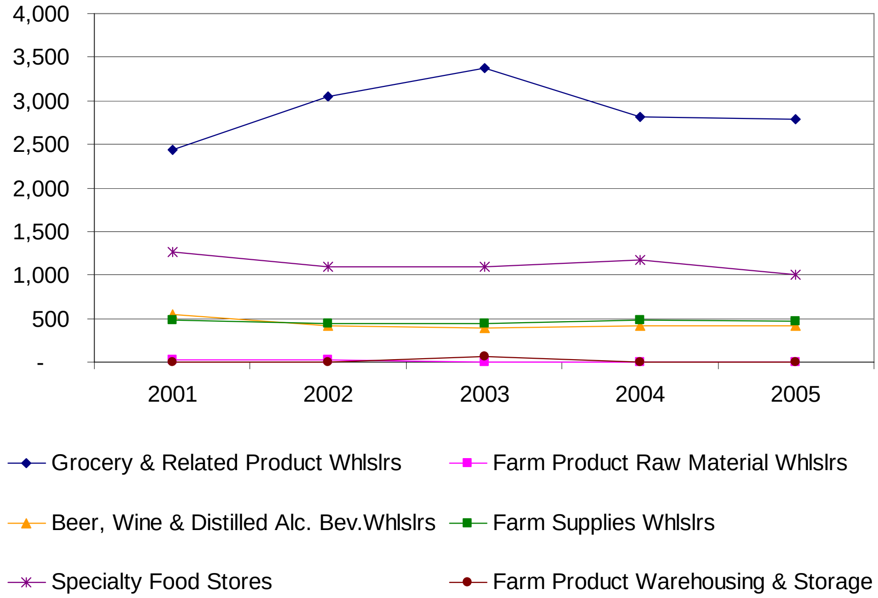
Distribution

Distribution is the smallest component of the region's Food Chain cluster, with over 4,690 jobs in 2005. From 2001 to 2005, Distribution experienced the loss of about 50 jobs, down 1.1%. The largest industry within Distribution is Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers, with almost 2,790 jobs in 2005, followed by Specialty Food Stores with about 1,010 jobs.

Five of the six industries within Distribution report job losses from 2001 to 2005; only Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers reported job growth, up over 350 jobs or 14.5%. Losses were led by Specialty Food Stores, with the greatest number of jobs lost, down about 250 jobs, and Farm Product Raw Material Merchant Wholesalers with the greatest percentage of jobs lost, down 87.5%.

Figure 45 graphs the employment change for the Distribution industries from 2001 to 2005. More information on each industry's size and growth are provided in **Figure 46**.

Figure 45 Distribution Industries Employment 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a slightly higher concentration of Distribution jobs (1.1 LQ) than found at the statewide level. The industries within Distribution that have concentrations higher than statewide include Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers (2.3 LQ), Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers (1.1 LQ), and Beer, Wine & Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers (1.1 LQ). The concentration for each Distribution industry is found in **Figure 46**.

Overall, Distribution reported an average annual wage of $45,166 in 2005, which is higher than the region's average annual wage for all private industries of $34,687. Within Distribution, Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers reported the highest average wage, at $54,768, while Farm Product Warehousing & Storage reported the lowest, at $16,994.

Figure 46 provides a summary of economic facts for the Food Chain Distribution industries. (Size-of-business data were not available for industries defined at the five or six-digit NAICS code level. Some size-of-business data was suppressed.)

Figure 46 Food Chain - Distribution

NAICS	Distribution	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 employees	Firms with < 100 employees
4244	Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers	2,790	14.5%	1.1	$ 49,303	97.4%	90.8%
4245	Farm Product Raw Material Whlslrs	< 10	-87.5%	0.1	$ 52,904	100.0%	100.0%
4248	Beer, Wine,Distilled Alcoholic Bevg. Whlslrs	420	-22.2%	1.1	$ 65,511	100.0%	100.0%
42491	Farm Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	470	-2.1%	2.3	$ 54,768	Not Available	Not Available
4452	Specialty Food Stores	1,010	-19.9%	0.9	$ 20,783	100.0%	97.9%
49313	Farm Product Warehousing & Storage	< 10	-33.3%	0.1	$ 16,994	Not Available	Not Available
	Distribution Totals	**4,690**	**-1.1%**	**1.1**	**$ 45,166**	**98.8%**	**94.1%**

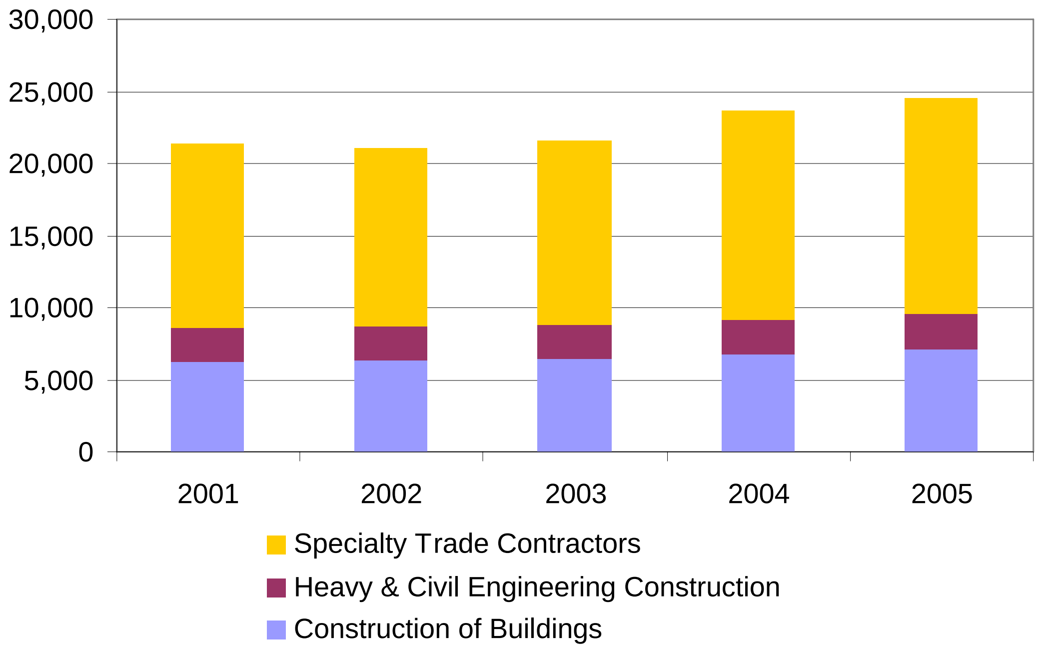
* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
**** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality. This may cause some industries to report 100% of firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than is actually the case.

CONSTRUCTION

The Construction industry provides 5.3% of the jobs for the Central Coast Region, with almost 24,470 jobs in 2005. From 2001 to 2005, employment grew by 14.2%, up almost 3,040 jobs.

Two of the three sub-sectors reported growth during this period. Specialty Trade Contractors reported the greatest number and percentage of jobs gained, up almost 2,170 jobs, or 16.9%. Construction of Buildings reported job growth of 940 jobs or 15.2%. Only Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction reported job losses, down 700 jobs, or 2.8%.

Figure 47 Construction Sub-sector Employment 2001-2005



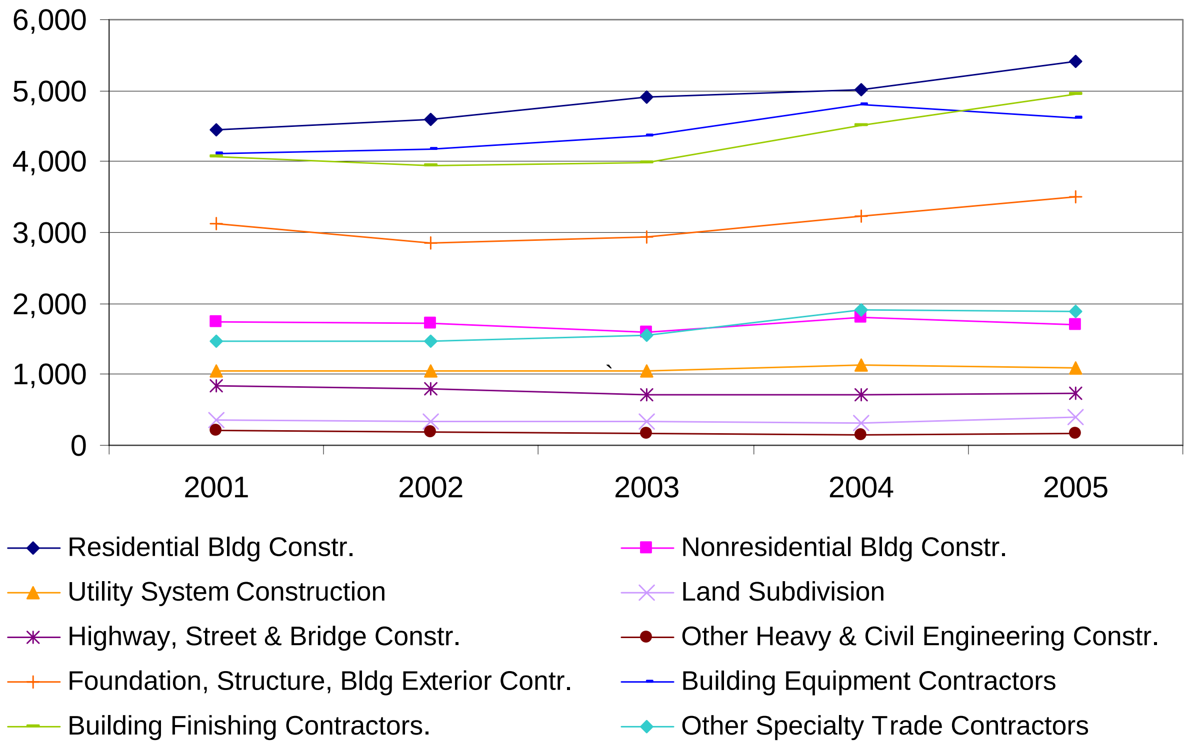
Within Construction of Buildings, the largest industry group is Residential Building Construction. Residential Building Construction reported job growth of 21.8% (up almost 970 jobs) from 2001 to 2005. At the same time, Nonresidential Building Construction reported job losses of 1.6% (up almost 30 jobs). Looking closer, the growth (in number of jobs added) in Residential Building Construction was led by New Single-Family Housing Construction.

Within Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction, the largest industry group is Utility System Construction (1,100 jobs in 2005), followed by Highway, Street & Bridge Construction (almost 730 jobs). Both Utility System Construction and Land Subdivision experienced job growth from 2001 to 2005, up 4.1% and 11.1% respectively. Highway, Street & Bridge Construction and Other Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction reported job losses, down 12.9% and 22.1% respectively.

Within Specialty Trade Contractors, the largest industry group is Building Finishing Contractors, with 4,960 jobs in 2005, followed closely by Building Equipment Contractors with 4,610 jobs. All four industries within the Specialty Trade Contractors sub-sector reported job growth from 2001 to 2005. Building Finishing Contractors added the most jobs, up 890 jobs, and Other Specialty Trade Contractors reported the fastest growth (greatest percentage of jobs gained), up 28%.

Figure 48 shows employment growth for the Construction industries from 2001 to 2005.

Figure 48 Construction Industries Employment 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a slightly lower concentration of Construction jobs (0.9 LQ) than found statewide. Within Construction, looking at the industry level (five-digit NAICS code level), and across all sub-sectors, the industries with the highest concentrations include Water & Sewer Line & Related Structures Construction (1.4 LQ), Residential Building Construction (1.2 LQ), Site Preparation Contractors (1.2 LQ), and Tile & Terrazzo Contractors (1.2 LQ). The concentration for each Construction industry is provided in **Figure 49**.

Overall, Construction reported an average annual wage of $42,089 in 2005, which is higher than the region's average annual wage for all private industries of $34,687. Within Construction, at the industry level (five-digit NAICS code level) the Power & Communication Line & Related Structures Construction industry reported the highest average wage, at $64,812, while the Siding Contractors industry reported the lowest, at $23,678.

Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of Construction industry businesses with fewer than 100 employees remained constant at 99.5% in 2001 and 99.4% in 2005. These businesses provided 89.6% of Construction employment in 2001, and 86.9% in 2005. In contrast, only 0.6% of the businesses in Construction employ 100 or more workers, and these businesses provide 13.1% of Construction jobs.

Figure 49 Distribution of Firms and Jobs in Construction by Size of Business in 2005

Size Category (# employees)	% of Firms	% of Employment
0-4	57.6%	11.4%
5-9	20.8%	16.9%
10-19	12.9%	21.9%
20-49	6.4%	23.4%
50-99	1.6%	13.2%
100-249	0.6%	11.9%
250-499	0.0%	1.2%
500+	0.0%	0.0%

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 73.7% of all Construction jobs in 2005; in comparison, businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all of the region's private industry jobs. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 28.4% of all Construction jobs, compared to 16.5% of all private industry jobs. The percentage of Construction firms with fewer than 100 employees and fewer than 50 employees, by industry, is included in **Figure50.**

Figure 50 provides a summary of economic facts for the Construction industries.

Figure 50 Construction

NAICS	Industry	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
2361	Residential Bldg Constr.	5,420	21.8%	1.2	$ 43,199	100.0%	99.0%
2362	Nonresidential Bldg Constr.	1,710	-1.6%	0.8	$ 54,443	97.2%	91.7%
2371	Utility System Constr.	1,100	4.1%	1.0	$ 52,846	100.0%	92.7%
2372	Land Subdivision	400	11.1%	0.8	$ 55,033	100.0%	100.0%
2373	Highway, Street & Bridge Constr.	730	-12.9%	0.9	$ 56,294	100.0%	100.0%
2379	Other Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr.	160	-22.1%	0.5	$ 61,327	100.0%	100.0%
2381	Found., Struct., Bldg Exter. Contractors	3,500	11.9%	0.7	$ 36,509	98.9%	97.1%
2382	Bldg Equipmt Contractors	4,610	11.9%	0.8	$ 44,884	100.0%	98.5%
2383	Bldg Finishing Contractors	4,960	21.9%	0.9	$ 30,972	99.0%	97.9%
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	1,880	28.0%	0.9	$ 44,330	100.0%	98.3%

* Employment rounded to nearest 10.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size-of-firm data may have been suppressed due to confidentiality, thus affecting the percentages reported.

MANUFACTURING VALUE CHAIN

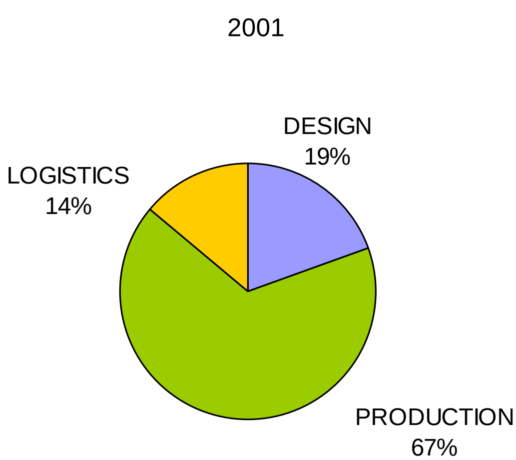
California's manufacturing industry has undergone a transformation. While traditional manufacturing (production) jobs have declined since the 1990's, job growth has occurred in the design and logistics (warehousing and delivery) phases of manufacturing. Improvements in production technology have increased production, as measured in gross domestic product, but have reduced the number of production jobs. At the same time, the "just in time" approach to supply and delivery is lowering warehousing costs and has increased the number and types of jobs in logistics.

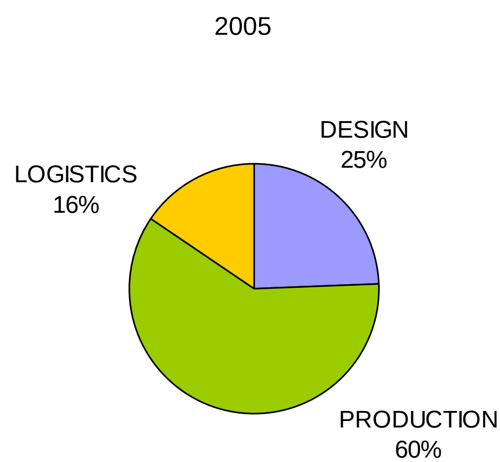
The California Regional Economies Project calls this industry cluster the Manufacturing Value Chain. Manufacturing industries are important for innovation, high wages and exports. The design and logistics components of manufacturing are providing more middle and higher-level jobs that pay well and offer career development opportunities. By definition, the Manufacturing Value Chain includes some of the manufacturing industries discussed in the economic base analysis, under High Tech Manufacturing and Diversified Manufacturing, presented earlier in this report. This section of the report takes a look at a broader range of manufacturing activities in the region.

The Manufacturing Value Chain provided 8.3% of the Central Coast Region's jobs, with about 36,330 jobs in 2005. (Some employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.) From 2001 to 2005, this cluster experienced job losses of 7.6%. Design and Logistics reported growth, while Production reported job losses during this period.

Within the Manufacturing Value Chain cluster, the percentage of jobs made up by each component has changed over time. In 2001, Design represented 19% of the jobs within the cluster; this grew to 25% by 2005. At the same time, Production went from 67% in 2001 down to 60% in 2005. Logistics' share of the jobs in the cluster also changed, from 14% in 2001 to 16% in 2005. **Figure 51** illustrates these changes.

Figure 51 Distribution of Jobs within the Manufacturing Value Chain





Overall, the Central Coast Region's concentration of Manufacturing Value Chain cluster jobs is lower (0.6 LQ) than that found statewide; however, the region has a higher concentration in several industries within the cluster. The highest of these include Other Food Manufacturing (3.9 LQ), Agriculture, Construction & Mining Machinery Manufacturing (3.3 LQ), Beverage Manufacturing (2.3 LQ), and Resin, Synthetic Rubber & Artificial Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Manufacturing (2.2 LQ). **Figures 55, 57 and 59** provide further data on concentrations of jobs by industry in each component of the value chain.

The Manufacturing Value Chain cluster's average annual wage for the region in 2005 was $49,151, higher than the region's average for all private industry jobs, at $34,687. Within the cluster, the component with the highest average annual wage is Design, with an average of $57,584 in 2005. The average annual wage for Production was $48,671 in 2005, and the average for Logistics was $37,709 in 2005.

Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of Manufacturing Value Chain businesses with fewer than 100 employees increased slightly, from 97.1% in 2001 to 97.7% in 2005. These businesses provided 57.1% of Manufacturing Value Chain employment in 2001, and 65.2% in 2005. In contrast, only 2.3% of the businesses in Manufacturing Value Chain employ 100 or more workers, and these businesses provide 34.8% of Manufacturing Value Chain jobs.

Figure 52 Distribution of Firms and Jobs in Manufacturing Value Chain by Size of Business in 2005

Size Category (# employees)	% of Firms	% of Employment
0-4	51.9%	5.9%
5-9	18.5%	8.8%
10-19	13.9%	13.2%
20-49	10.0%	20.7%
50-99	3.4%	16.7%
100-249	1.9%	20.7%
250-499	0.3%	8.3%
500+	0.0%	5.9%

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 48.5% of all Manufacturing Value Chain jobs in 2005; in comparison, businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all of the region's private industry jobs. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 14.7% of all Manufacturing Value Chain jobs, compared to 16.5% of all private industry jobs.

The percentage of Manufacturing Value Chain firms with fewer than 100 employees and fewer than 50 employees, by cluster component, is included in **Figure53**. Much of the size-of-firm data was suppressed at the industry level due to confidentiality, causing a higher (than actual) number of industries to either have their data completely suppressed, or to report 100% of their firms as having less than 100 or 50 employees when that is not the case.

Figure 53 provides a summary of facts for the Manufacturing Value Chain cluster components.

Figure 53 Manufacturing Value Chain

Component	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
Design	9,460	17.1%	0.8	$ 57,584	99.1%	98.1%
Production	21,050	-17.1%	0.6	$ 48,671	95.8%	88.9%
Logistics	5,820	3.7%	0.5	$ 37,709	98.6%	95.7%
Manufacturing Chain Totals	**36,330**	**-7.6%**	**0.6**	**$ 49,151**	**97.7%**	**94.3%**

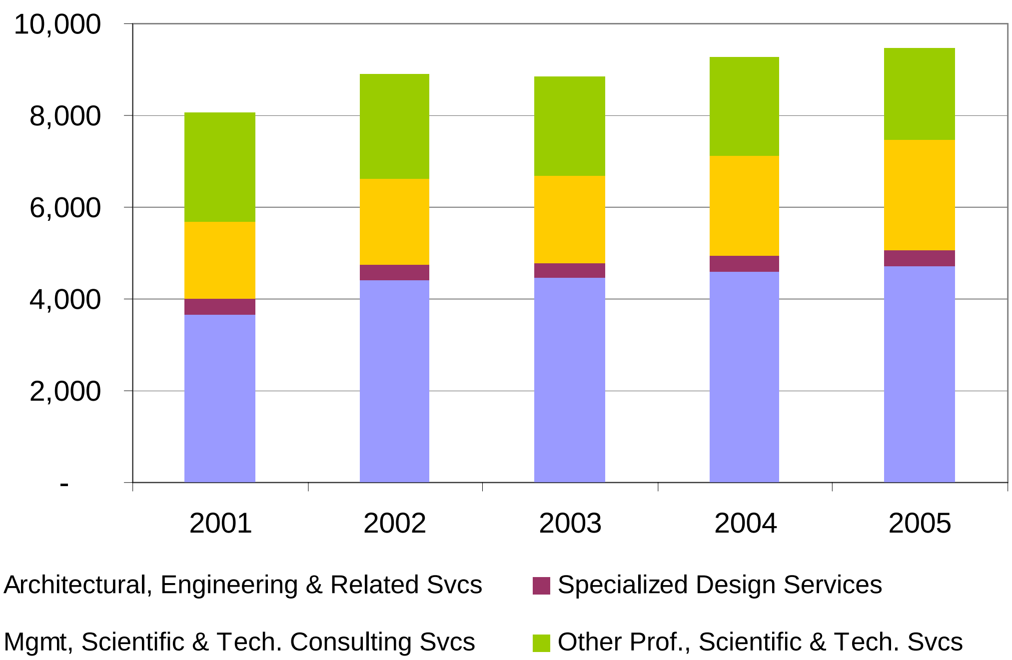
* Employment rounded to nearest 10. Some employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size-of-firm data may have been suppressed due to confidentiality, thus affecting the percentages reported.

Design

The Design component of the Manufacturing Value Chain provided 9,460 jobs for the region in 2005, and grew by 1,380 jobs, or 17.1%, from 2001 to 2005.

Within Design, Architectural, Engineering & Related Services is the largest industry group with 4,710 jobs in 2005; this industry reported job growth of 1,040 jobs or 28.3% from 2001 to 2005. Management, Scientific & Technical Consulting Services is the second largest industry in Design, with 2,400 jobs in 2005, followed by Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services with 1,990 jobs. The job growth reported by Architectural, Engineering & Related Services was the greatest number of jobs gained during the period. Management, Scientific & Technical Consulting Services reported the greatest percentage of jobs gained, up 43%.

Figure 54 Design Employment 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a lower concentration of Design jobs (0.8 LQ) than found at the statewide level; however, Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services reported a higher concentration than found statewide, at 1.2 LQ. **Figure 55** shows the concentration for each Design industry group.

Overall, the average annual wage for the Design industries was $57,584 in 2005; this was up from $43,241 in 2001, an increase of 33.8%. Within Design, the highest average annual wage was reported by Architectural, Engineering & Related Services, at $66,710 in 2005, and the lowest was reported by Other Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, at $36,825.

Figure 55 provides a summary of economic facts for the Design industries.

Figure 55 Manufacturing Value Chain - Design

NAICS	Industry	2005 Employmt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
5413	Architect.,Engineering & Rel.Svcs	4,710	28.3%	0.9	$ 66,710	99.2%	97.4%
5414	Specialized Design Svcs	360	10.5%	0.5	$ 44,552	100.0%	100.0%
5416	Mgmt, Sci. & Tech.Consulting Svcs	2,400	43.0%	0.6	$ 58,812	98.9%	98.2%
5419	Other Prof, Scientific & Tech Svcs	1,990	-17.3%	1.2	$ 36,825	98.7%	98.7%
	Design Totals	**9,460**	**17.1%**	**0.8**	**$ 57,584**	**99.1%**	**98.1%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, affecting the percentages reported here.

Production

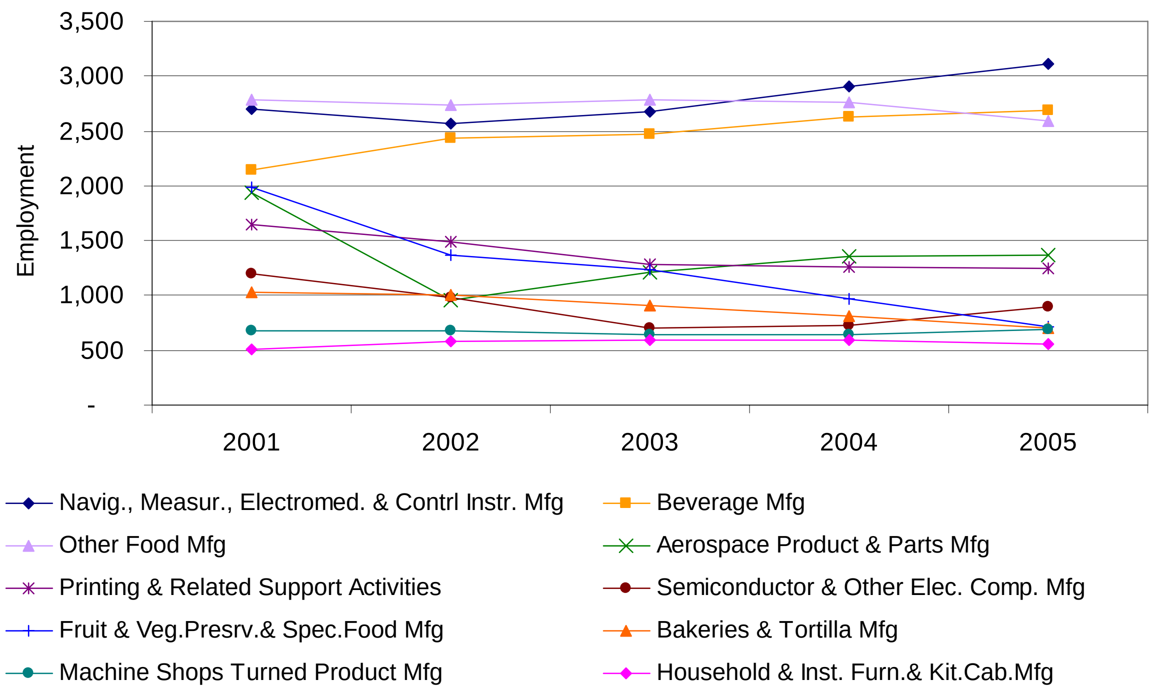
The Production component of the Manufacturing Value Chain provided 21,050 jobs in 2005, or 60% of the cluster's jobs in 2005 and 5% of all of the region's jobs. The sector experienced job losses from 2001 to 2005, declining by 17.1%. (Some employment was suppressed due to confidentiality, which affects the reportable employment totals.)

Within Production, the largest industry is Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical & Control Instruments Manufacturing, with 3,110 jobs in 2005; this industry reported job growth of almost 410 jobs, or 15%. The second largest industry is Beverage Manufacturing, with almost 2,690 jobs in 2005; this industry reported the greatest number of jobs gained from 2001 to 2005, up over 540 jobs. The Textile Furnishings Mills industry reported the fastest job growth (greatest percentage), at 550%; this is a small industry, and employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.

Job losses in Production were led by Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Manufacturing, down over 1,260 jobs, followed by Communications Equipment Manufacturing, down almost 720 jobs. Some industries reported 100% job losses, with no employment reported in 2005.

Figure 56 shows the employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the ten largest industry groups within Production, based on 2005 employment. Employment change for all Production industry groups is presented in **Figure 57**.

Figure 56 Production Top Ten Industries Employment 2001-2005



The Central Coast Region has a lower concentration of Production jobs (0.6 LQ) overall than found at the statewide level; however, a number of industries within Production have higher concentrations, indicating a possible competitive advantage for the region in these areas. The highest of these include Other Food Manufacturing (3.9 LQ), Agriculture, Construction & Mining Machinery Manufacturing (3.3 LQ), Beverage Manufacturing (2.3 LQ), and Resin, Synthetic Rubber & Artificial Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Manufacturing (2.2 LQ).

Overall, the average annual wage for the Production industries was $48,671 in 2005, up from $41,935 in 2001 (up 16.1%), and is higher than the region's average wage for all private industry jobs ($34,687 in 2005). Within Production, the highest average annual wage was reported by Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, at $119,430 in 2005. The lowest average wage was reported by Sugar & Confectionery Product Manufacturing, at $11,682, which is significantly lower than the regional average.

Figure 57 provides a summary of economic facts for the Production industries.

Figure 57 Manufacturing Value Chain - Production

NAICS	Industry	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
3111	Animal Food Mfg	40	26.7%	0.3	$ 26,501	100.0%	100.0%
3112	Grain & Oilseed Milling	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3113	Sugar & Confectionery Product Mfg	180	-3.2%	0.7	$ 11,682	100.0%	100.0%
3114	Fruit & Veg Presrv. & Spec.Food Mfg	720	-63.7%	0.7	$ 36,294	0.0%	0.0%
3115	Dairy Product Mfg	30	-27.9%	0.1	$ 16,906	S	S
3116	Animal Slaughtering & Processing	60	57.5%	0.1	$ 27,155	S	S
3117	Seafood Product Prep & Packaging	S	-99.3%	S	$ 17,839	S	S
3118	Bakeries & Tortilla Mfg	710	-31.7%	0.6	$ 19,418	100.0%	100.0%
3119	Other Food Mfg	2,590	-7.3%	3.9	$ 47,293	100.0%	100.0%
3121	Beverage Mfg	2,690	25.3%	2.3	$ 35,012	97.2%	88.0%
3122	Tobacco Mfg	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3131	Fiber, Yarn & Thread Mills	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3132	Fabric Mills	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3133	Textile, Fabric Finishing & Coating Mills	30	52.6%	0.1	$ 22,974	100.0%	100.0%
3141	Textile Furnishings Mills	S	550.0%	S	$ 20,241	S	S
3149	Other Textile Product Mills	40	31.3%	0.2	$ 25,793	100.0%	100.0%
3151	Apparel Knitting Mills	S	-5.8%	S	$ 28,587	S	S
3152	Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg	190	-49.2%	0.1	$ 32,888	100.0%	100.0%
3159	Apparel Acces. & Other Apparel Mfg	S	2.5%	S	$ 39,012	S	S
3161	Leather & Hide Tanning & Finishing	S	S	S	#DIV/0!	N/A	N/A
3162	Footwear Mfg	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3169	Other Leather & Allied Product Mfg	S	-11.4%	S	$ 26,809	S	S
3211	Sawmills & Wood Preservation	S	129.2%	S	$ 36,945	S	S
3212	Veneer, Plywood & Eng. Wood Prod. Mfg	S	-55.6%	S	$ 49,946	S	S
3219	Other Wood Product Mfg	230	-13.3%	0.3	$ 33,581	100.0%	100.0%
3221	Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3222	Converted Paper Product Mfg	390	-35.7%	0.5	$ 53,716	S	S
3231	Printing & Related Support Activities	1,250	-24.6%	0.7	$ 41,827	100.0%	92.9%
3241	Petroleum & Coal Products Mfg	340	43.9%	0.7	$ 76,903	100.0%	100.0%
3251	Basic Chemical Mfg	S	-18.0%	S	$ 56,188	S	S
3252	Resin, Synth. Rubber, Artif. Fibers Mfg	S	S	S	$ 39,904	S	S
3253	Pesticide, Fertilizer & Other Agri. Chem. Mfg	110	-40.4%	1.2	$ 58,219	100.0%	100.0%
3255	Paint, Coating, & Adhesive Mfg	S	-27.1%	S	$ 64,738	S	S
3256	Soap, Cleaning Compd, & Toilet Prep Mfg	50	-71.9%	0.1	$ 52,617	100.0%	100.0%
3259	Other Chemical Product & Prep Mfg	80	30.6%	0.3	$ 56,527	100.0%	100.0%
3261	Plastics Product Mfg	290	9.6%	0.2	$ 32,275	100.0%	80.0%
3262	Rubber Product Mfg	120	36.9%	0.6	$ 23,585	S	S
3271	Clay Product & Refractory Mfg	S	-52.4%	S	$ 40,829	100.0%	100.0%
3272	Glass & Glass Product Mfg	50	-39.8%	0.2	$ 40,457	100.0%	100.0%
3273	Cement & Concrete Product Mfg	370	13.9%	0.5	$ 57,011	100.0%	100.0%
3274	Lime & Gypsum Product Mfg	S	23.3%	S	$ 57,145	S	S
3279	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg	70	-10.7%	0.3	$ 33,789	S	S
3311	Iron & Steel Mills & Ferroalloy Mfg	20	533.3%	0.2	$ 29,643	100.0%	100.0%
3312	Steel Product Mfg from Purchased Steel	S	250.0%	S	$ 40,840	100.0%	100.0%
3313	Alumina & Aluminum Prodctn & Proc.	S	10.3%	S	$ 48,311	S	S

3314	Nonferrous Metal Production & Proc.	90	-65.4%	0.8	$ 40,030	S	S
3315	Foundries	40	-50.0%	0.1	$ 25,760	S	S
3321	Forging & Stamping	280	-9.0%	0.9	$ 31,167	100.0%	100.0%
3322	Cutlery & Handtool Mfg	S	-29.8%	S	$ 60,204	S	S
3323	Architectural & Structural Metals Mfg	390	-12.8%	0.4	$ 39,314	100.0%	100.0%
3324	Boiler, Tank, & Shipping Container Mfg	S	-86.7%	S	$ 39,306	S	S
3325	Hardware Mfg	S	53.8%	S	$ 28,527	S	S
3326	Spring & Wire Product Mfg	S	-13.6%	S	$ 33,338	S	S
3327	Machine Shops Mfg	690	1.3%	0.6	$ 36,083	100.0%	100.0%
3328	Coating, Engraving, Heat Treatng Activ.	100	-27.1%	0.2	$ 33,044	100.0%	100.0%
3329	Other Fabricated Metal Product Mfg	80	-63.1%	0.1	$ 41,301	100.0%	100.0%
3331	Ag, Construction, & Mining Machinery Mfg	520	78.5%	3.3	$ 38,423	100.0%	100.0%
3332	Industrial Machinery Mfg	250	-24.9%	0.5	$ 51,208	100.0%	100.0%
3333	Commercial & Svc Ind. Machinery Mfg	210	6.5%	0.4	$ 44,617	100.0%	100.0%
3334	Ventil., Heatg, Air-Cond & Refrig. Mfg	40	-53.9%	0.2	$ 36,357	100.0%	100.0%
3335	Metalworking Machinery Mfg	30	-50.9%	0.1	$ 26,861	100.0%	100.0%
3336	Engine, Turbine & Transmissn Eqpmt Mfg	S	6.4%	S	$ 34,966	S	S
3339	Other General Purpose Machinery Mfg	350	-42.5%	0.6	$ 43,704	100.0%	100.0%
3341	Computer & Peripheral Equipment Mfg	150	-64.4%	0.1	$ 69,531	100.0%	100.0%
3342	Communications Equipment Mfg	130	-84.3%	0.2	$ 87,215	100.0%	100.0%
3343	Audio & Video Equipment Mfg	60	-72.8%	0.2	$ 42,913	S	S
3344	Semiconductor & Other Elec Comp Mfg	900	-25.3%	0.3	$ 71,365	100.0%	80.6%
3345	Navigational, & Electr. Instruments Mfg	3,110	15.0%	1.0	$ 72,032	93.9%	81.6%
3346	Mfg & Reprod. Magnetic, Optical Media	30	36.8%	0.1	$ 38,944	100.0%	100.0%
3351	Electric Lighting Equipment M Mfg	120	0.0%	0.5	$ 46,915	S	S
3352	Household Appliance Mfg	S	S	S	$ 11,947	S	S
3353	Electrical Equipment Mfg	310	-12.1%	1.1	$ 66,099	100.0%	100.0%
3359	Other Elec. Equipmt & Component Mfg	450	-17.1%	1.2	$ 47,421	100.0%	100.0%
3361	Motor Vehicle Mfg	S	57.0%	S	$119,430	S	S
3362	Motor Vehicle Body & Trailer Mfg	30	-7.4%	0.1	$ 35,220	S	S
3363	Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg	120	-27.9%	0.2	$ 37,296	100.0%	100.0%
3364	Aerospace Product & Parts Mfg	1,370	-29.6%	0.6	$ 66,187	66.7%	33.3%
3371	Househld, Instit. Furn & Kit. Cabinet Mfg	560	8.6%	0.5	$ 36,416	100.0%	100.0%
3372	Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Mfg	40	-50.0%	0.1	$ 31,363	100.0%	100.0%
3379	Other Furniture Related Product Mfg	S	12.5%	S	$ 28,081	100.0%	100.0%
	Production Totals, Non-suppressed******	**21,050**	**-17.1%**	**0.6**	**$ 48,671**	**98.5%**	**88.9%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, affecting the percentages reported. "S" means all size of firm data was suppressed for that industry.
**** Calculations made using this total may not match those in this report, as the report's findings are based on all data, including confidential data.

Logistics

The Logistics component of the Manufacturing Value Chain provided 16% of the cluster's jobs in 2005, with about 5,820 jobs in 2005. Logistics experienced job losses of 3.7%, led by losses in Other Support Activities for Transportation (down over 110 jobs).

Within Logistics, the largest industry is Specialized Freight Trucking, providing 1,340 jobs in 2005; this industry grew by about 140 jobs, or 11.7%, from 2001 to 2005. The second largest industry is General Freight Trucking, with 1,090 jobs in 2005, followed by Couriers, with about 1,060 jobs.

From 2001 to 2005, the greatest number of jobs gained was reported by Specialized Freight Trucking. The greatest percentage of job growth (fastest growth) was reported by Inland Water Transportation, up 300%; this is a very small industry, and employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.

Figure 58 shows the employment change for the five largest industries within Logistics, from 2001 to 2005.

Figure 58 Logistics Top Five Industries Employment 2001-2005

The Central Coast Region has a lower concentration of Logistics jobs overall (0.5 LQ) than found at the statewide level. Two industry groups reported higher concentrations than found statewide; Nonscheduled Air Transportation (1.4 LQ), and Other Support Activities for Transportation (concentration was suppressed due to confidentiality).

Overall, the average annual wage for the Logistics industries was $37,709 in 2005, up from $31,295 in 2001, an increase of 20.5%. Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil reported the highest average wage, at $76,609, while Deep Sea & Coastal Water Transportation reported the lowest, at $16,399. These are both very small industries, with employment suppressed due to confidentiality.

Figure 59 provides a summary of economic facts for the Logistics industries.

Figure 59 Manufacturing Value Chain - Logistics

NAICS	Industry	2005 Emplymt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 empl***	Firms with < 50 empl***
4811	Scheduled Air Transportation	410	0.5%	0.3	$ 36,053	100.0%	0.0%
4812	Nonscheduled Air Transportation	170	104.8%	1.4	$ 58,939	100.0%	100.0%
4821	Rail Transportation	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4831	Deep Sea, Coastal Water Transp.	S	S	S	$ 16,399	S	S
4832	Inland Water Transportation	S	300.0%	S	$ 27,177	100.0%	100.0%
4841	General Freight Trucking	1,090	4.2%	0.5	$ 41,279	100.0%	97.5%
4842	Specialized Freight Trucking	1,340	11.7%	1.0	$ 34,319	100.0%	100.0%
4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	S	-70.0%	S	$ 76,609	100.0%	100.0%
4862	Pipeline Transp. of Natural Gas	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4869	Other Pipeline Transportation	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4881	Support Activities for Air Transp.	230	-4.6%	0.4	$ 33,332	100.0	100.0%
4882	Support Activities for Rail Transp.	0	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4883	Support Activities for Water Transp.	10	-38.9%	0.0	$ 33,166	100.0	100.0%
4884	Support Activities for Road Transp.	380	58.2%	0.9	$ 28,120	100.0	100.0%
4885	Freight Transportation Arrangement	80	8.2%	0.1	$ 54,607	100.0	100.0%
4889	Other Support Activities for Transp.	S	-41.5%	S	$ 20,559	S	S
4911	Postal Service	10	-36.4%	0.3	$ 18,319	100.0	100.0%
4921	Couriers	1,060	-3.5%	0.6	$ 40,441	85.2%	70.4%
4922	Local Messengers & Local Delivery	70	-46.9%	0.3	$ 23,486	100.0%	100.0%
4931	Warehousing & Storage	970	12.8%	0.5	$ 39,506	100.0%	100.0%
	Logistics Totals, Non-supressed****	**5,820**	**3.7%**	**0.5**	**$ 37,709**	**98.6%**	**95.7%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding. "S" means employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, causing a high number of industries to report 100% of their firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than actually exist. "S" means all size of firm data was suppressed for that industry.
**** Calculations made using this total may not match those in this report, as the report's findings are based on all data, including confidential data.

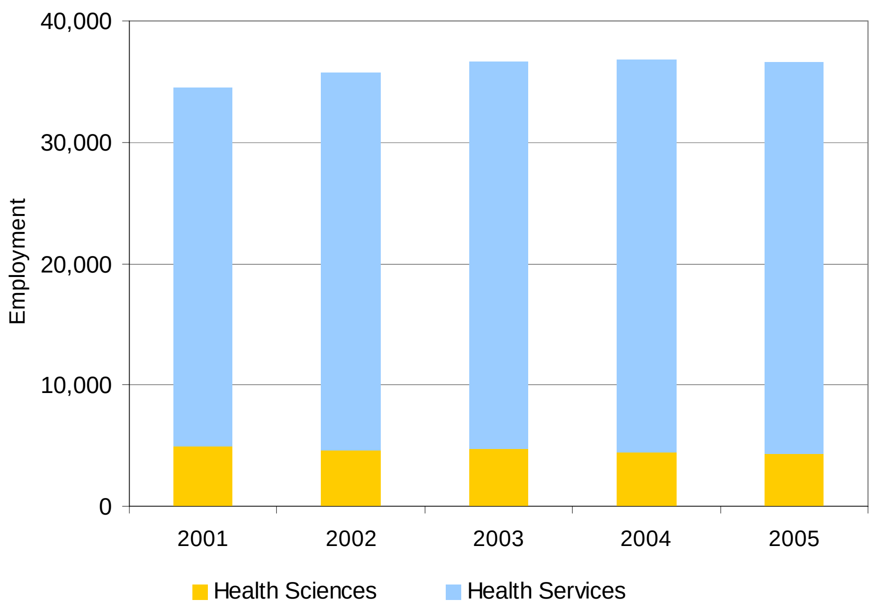
HEALTH SCIENCES & SERVICES

The Health Sciences and Services cluster integrates two critical components of the health industry: Health sciences include activities focused on the development of a body of knowledge through scientific research in medicine, pharmacology, biology, drug discovery, genomics, and many other areas. Health services focus on the delivery of health care to patients; employment in this sector is comprised of medical and support staff in many settings, including hospitals, clinics, care facilities, at home, and on-line.

The Health Sciences & Services cluster includes health care services, such as offices of physicians, dentists, other health practitioners and other outpatient care facilities; hospitals; laboratories; home health care; nursing care and other residential care facilities. It also includes community, emergency and other relief services; vocational rehabilitation services; and, death care services. Within health sciences, the cluster includes pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing; medical equipment and supplies manufacturing; and, scientific research and development (R&D) services.

In 2005, the Health Sciences & Services cluster provided over 36,640 jobs, or 7.9% of all jobs in the region, and experienced overall growth of about 2,170 jobs, or 6.3%, from 2001 to 2005. The Health Sciences component of this cluster reported about 4,310 jobs in 2005, and the Health Services component reported almost 32,330 jobs.

Figure 60 Health Sciences & Services Employment 2001-2005



Size of Business

From 2001 to 2005, the percentage of Health Sciences & Services businesses with fewer than 100 employees remained fairly constant, from 97.8% in 2001 to 98.1% in 2005. These businesses provided 57.9% of Health Sciences & Services employment in 2001, and 59.8% in 2005. In contrast, only 1.9% of the businesses in Health Sciences & Services employ 100 or more workers, and these businesses provide 40.2% of Health Sciences & Services jobs.

Figure 61 Distribution of Firms and Jobs in Health Sciences & Services by Size of Business in 2005

Size Category (# employees)	% of Firms	% of Employment*
0-4	50.7%	7.0%
5-9	24.5%	11.5%
10-19	13.2%	12.2%
20-49	6.8%	14.6%
50-99	3.0%	14.5%
100-249	1.3%	14.0%
250-499	0.4%	11.1%
500+	0.1%	15.2%

* Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 45.3% of all Health Sciences & Services jobs in 2005; in comparison, businesses with fewer than 50 employees provided 49.3% of all of the region's private industry jobs. Looking at the smallest firms, those with fewer than 10 employees provided 18.4% of all Health Sciences & Services jobs, compared to 16.5% of all private industry jobs.

Health Sciences reported 95% of its firms as having fewer than 100 employees in 2005, while Health Services reported 98.4%. The percentage of Health Sciences & Services firms with fewer than 100 employees and fewer than 50 employees, by cluster component, is included in **Figure 62**.

The Central Coast Region has a slightly lower concentration of Health Sciences & Services jobs (0.9 LQ) than found at the statewide level. Health Services has the highest concentration of the two components, at 0.9 LQ, while Health Sciences has a concentration of 0.8 LQ.

Figure 62 provides a summary of facts for the Health Sciences & Services cluster components.

Figure 62 Health Sciences & Services

Component	2005 Empl*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 Empl***	Firms with < 50 Empl***
Health Sciences	4,310	-12.1%	0.8	$ 68,824	95.0%	91.0%
Health Services	32,330	9.4%	0.9	$ 42,642	98.4%	95.5%
Health Sciences & Svcs Totals	**36,640**	**9.4%**	**0.9**	**$ 45,721**	**98.1%**	**95.2%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. Total employment may not equal sum of components due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, causing a high number of industries to report 100% of their firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than actually exist. "S" means all size of firm data was suppressed for that industry.

Health Sciences

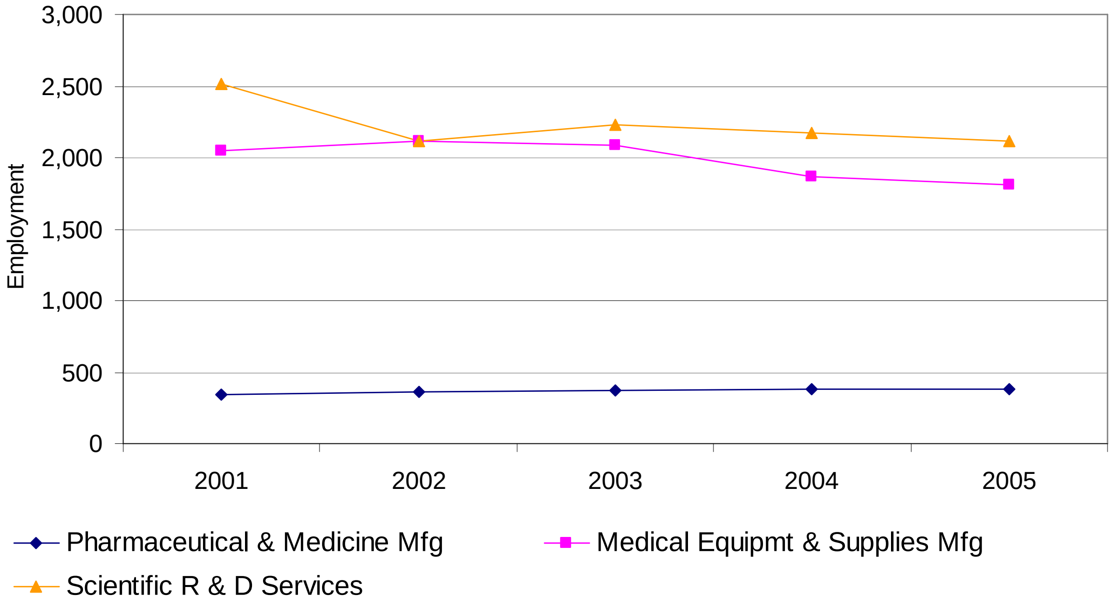
Health Sciences is the smaller of the two components in the region's Health Sciences & Services cluster, reporting about 4,310 jobs in 2005. Health Sciences experienced overall job losses of almost 600 jobs from 2001 to 2005, down 12.1%.

One industry group within Health Sciences reported job growth during this period; Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing gained about 40 jobs (up 11.4%). At the same time, Scientific Research & Development Services reported the loss of 400 jobs, down 15.8%, and Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing industry groups reported the loss of almost 240 jobs (-11.5%).

The largest industry group within Health Sciences is Scientific Research & Development Services, with almost 2,120 jobs in 2005.

Figure 63 shows employment change for the Health Sciences industry groups from 2001 to 2005.

Figure 63 Health Sciences Industries Employment 2001-2005



The region has a lower concentration of Health Sciences jobs (0.2 LQ) compared to the statewide level, and this is true for two of the three industry groups within Health Sciences. Only Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing has a higher concentration (1.2 LQ).

The average annual wage for Health Sciences was $68,824 in 2005, which represents an increase of 24% since 2001. The Health Sciences average annual wage is higher than the regional average for all private industry of $34,687. Within Health Sciences, the highest average wage was reported by Scientific Research & Development Services, at $71,602; the lowest was reported by Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing, at $59,051, which is still much higher than the region's overall average wage for all private jobs.

Figure 64 provides a summary of economic facts for the Health Sciences industries.

Figure 64 Health Sciences & Services Cluster - Health Sciences

NAICS	Industry	2005 Employmt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 Empl***	Firms with < 50 Empl***
3254	Pharmaceutical & Medicine Mfg	380	11.4%	0.3	$ 59,051	100.0%	100.0%
3391	Medical Equipment & Supplies Mfg	1,810	-11.5%	1.2	$ 67,631	94.7%	94.7%
5417	Scientific R & D Svcs	2,120	-15.8%	0.7	$ 71,602	97.6%	93.7%
	Health Sciences Totals	**4,310**	**-12.1%**	**0.8**	**$ 68,824**	**95.0%**	**91.0%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 10. Industry group employment may not add to total for component, due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, causing a high number of industries to report 100% of their firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than actually exist. "S" means all size of firm data was suppressed for that industry.

Health Services

Health Services is the largest component of the Health Sciences & Services cluster. Health Services reported about 32,330 jobs in 2005, an increase of about 2,770 jobs or 9.4% since 2001. (Some employment was suppressed due to confidentiality.)

Within the cluster, the General Medical & Surgical Hospitals industry provides the most jobs, with almost 7,590 jobs in 2005. This industry experienced a loss of just 4 jobs, down 0.1%, from 2001 to 2005. In contrast, the second largest industry, Offices of Physicians, reported about 6,960 jobs in 2005, and experienced job growth of 1,360 jobs, up 24.3% during the period. This was the largest number of jobs gained by a Health Services industry group during this period. The fastest growth (greatest percentage of growth) was reported by Other Residential Care Facilities, up 51.3%.

Figure 65 shows the employment change from 2001 to 2005 for the five largest Heath Services industries. **Figure 66** shows employment change for the remaining industries. Two charts were used in an effort to make the charts easier to read.

Figure 65 Health Services Top Five Industries Employment 2001-2005

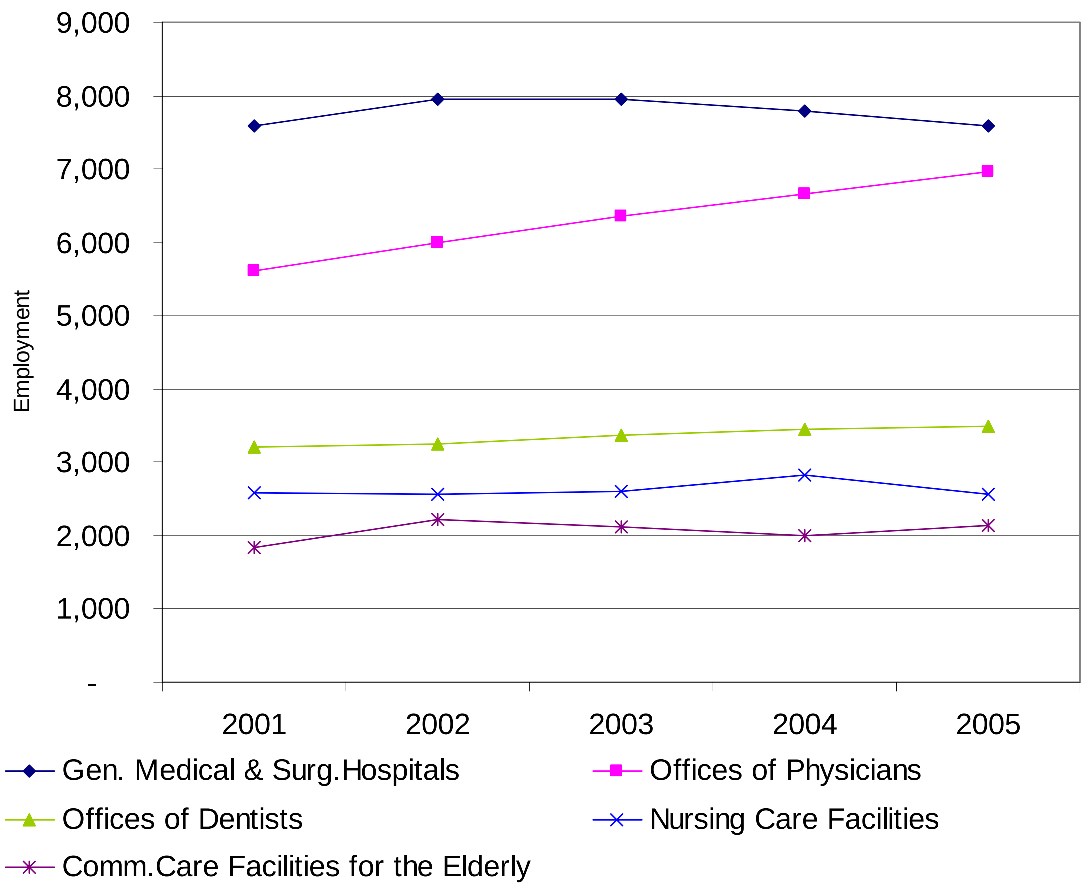
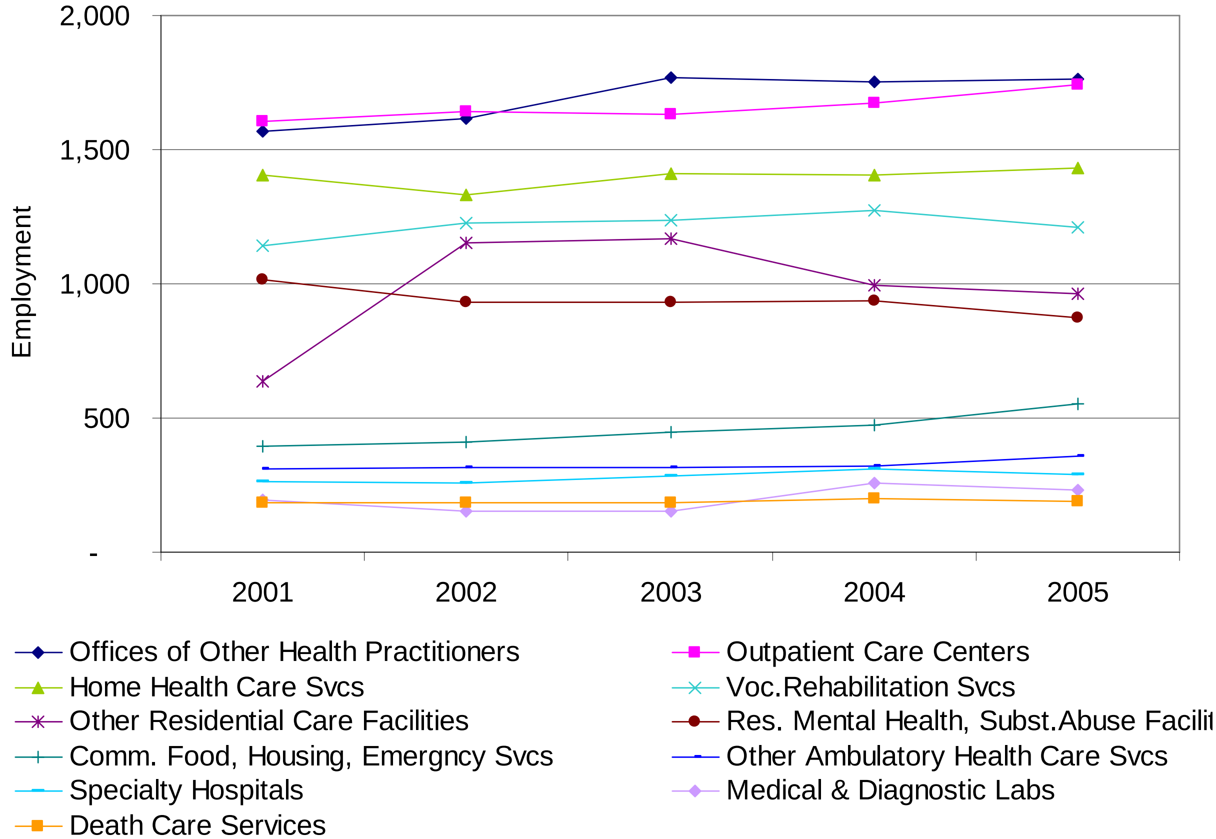


Figure 66 Health Services Remaining Industries Employment 2001-2005



Overall, the region has a lower concentration of Health Services jobs (0.9 LQ) than at the statewide level. Several industries within Health Services have a higher concentration than found statewide. The highest of these are Other Residential Care Facilities (1.7 LQ), Community Care Facilities for the Elderly (1.3 LQ), and Community Food, Housing, Emergency & Other Relief Services (1.3 LQ).

The average annual wage for Health Services was $42,642 in 2005, up 17.2% since 2001. Within Health Services, the Offices of Physicians industry reported the highest average wage of $63,554, while Vocational Rehabilitation Services reported the lowest average wage of $19,695.

Figure 67 provides a summary of economic facts for the Health Services industries.

Figure 67 Health Sciences & Services Cluster - Health Services

NAICS	Industry	2005 Employmt*	Growth 01-05	2005 LQ**	2005 Avg. Annual Wages	Firms with < 100 Empl***	Firms with < 50 Empl***
6211	Offices of Physicians	6,960	24.3%	1.1	$ 63,554	100.0%	98.6%
6212	Offices of Dentists	3,490	8.5%	1.1	$ 38,344	100.0%	100.0%
6213	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	1,760	12.4%	1.0	$ 27,601	100.0%	100.0%
6214	Outpatient Care Centers	1,740	8.5%	1.2	$ 48,367	100.0%	91.1%
6215	Medical & Diagnostic Labs	230	18.8%	0.3	$ 46,667	100.0%	100.0%
6216	Home Health Care Services	1,430	2.2%	1.0	$ 29,538	100.0%	80.7%
6219	Other Ambulatory Health Care Svcs	360	15.2%	0.6	$ 50,303	S	S
6221	Gen. Medical & Surgical Hospitals	7,590	-0.1%	0.7	$ 50,101	33.3%	33.3%
6222	Psych. & Subst. Abuse Hospitals	S	S	S	$ 44,403	100.0%	100.0%
6223	Specialty Hospitals	290	9.1%	1.1	$ 44,583	S	S
6231	Nursing Care Facilities	2,560	-1.1%	0.8	$ 27,895	69.0%	17.2%
6232	Residential Mental Health & Substance Abuse Facilities	870	-14.3%	0.6	$ 21,358	100.0%	100.0%
6233	Community Care Facilities for Elderly	2,140	15.8%	1.3	$ 23,968	94.5%	90.0%
6239	Other Residential Care Facilities	960	51.3%	1.7	$ 22,597	100.0%	100.0%
6242	Community Food, Housing, Emergency & Other Relief Svcs	550	38.8%	1.3	$ 22,522	100.0%	100.0%
6243	Vocational Rehabilitation Services	1,210	5.9%	1.2	$ 19,695	100.0%	100.0%
8122	Death Care Services	190	2.2%	0.6	$ 33,469	100.0%	100.0%
	Health Services Totals	**32,340**	**9.4%**	**0.9**	**$ 42,642**	**98.4%**	**95.5%**

* Employment rounded to nearest 100. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
** LQ (Location Quotient) represents the concentration – the percentage of the region's jobs found in an industry compared to percentage of statewide jobs found in that industry.
*** Some size of firm data was suppressed due to confidentiality, causing a high number of industries to report 100% of their firms with less than 50 or 100 employees than actually exist. "S" means all size of firm data was suppressed for that industry.

ALL GOVERNMENT

All Government includes federal, state and local government jobs. Jobs in public education are reported in the state and local government sectors. Government jobs also include defense (reported at the federal level), law enforcement, firefighting and public services.

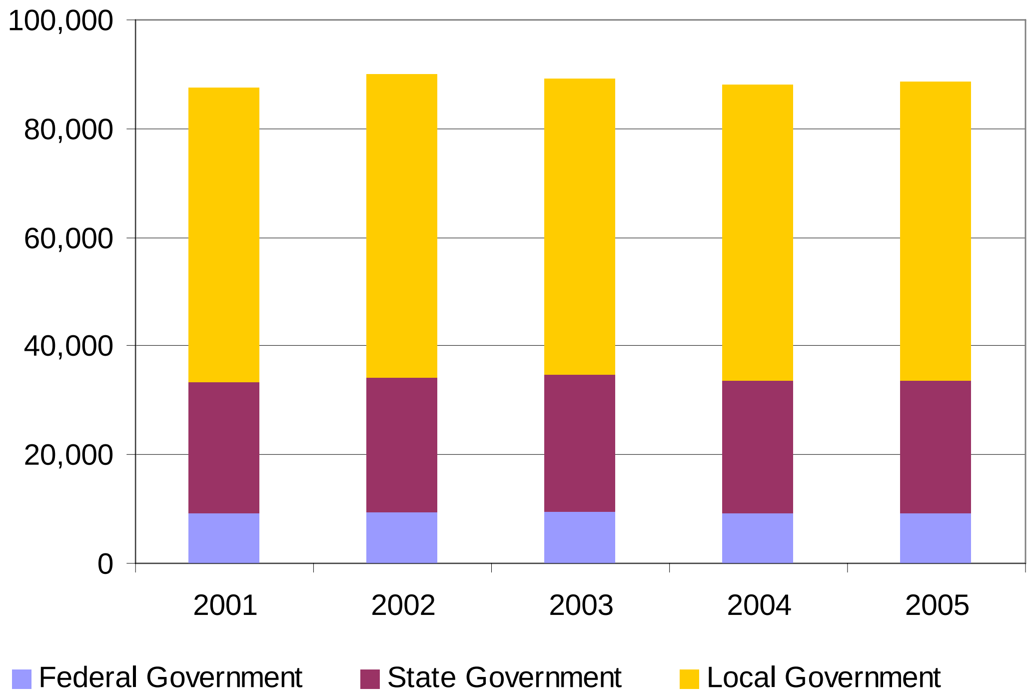
All Government continues to provide the greatest number of jobs for the Central Coast Region, with 88,500 jobs for the region in 2005, or 19% of all jobs. From 2001 to 2005, All Government reported job growth of 800 jobs, or 0.9%.

Local Government is by far the largest public sector, with 55,000 jobs in 2005. State Government reported 24,300 jobs and Federal Government reported 9,200 jobs.

Local Government (including education) added 800 jobs from 2001 to 2005, up 1.5%. State Government (including education) also reported job growth, up 200 jobs, or 0.8%, while Federal Government reported the loss of 100 jobs (-1.1%).

Figure 68 shows employment change for the federal, state and local public sectors.

Figure 68 All Government Employment 2001-2005



All Government average annual wages include the wages for a broad spectrum of jobs, including elected officials and executive branch, judicial, defense, law enforcement, firefighting, education and other public administration jobs. The sector's average annual wage for the region in 2005 was $46,295. Within All Government, the average annual wage for Federal Government was $61,941; the average for State Government was $46,272; and, the average annual wage for Local Government was $43,591.

The region has a higher concentration of All Government jobs (1.2 LQ) compared to the statewide level.

Figure 69 shows employment for each level of government from 2001-2005.

Figure 69 All Government

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All Government	**87,700**	**90,100**	**89,100**	**88,000**	**88,500**
Federal Government	**9,300**	**9,500**	**9,400**	**9,100**	**9,200**
Department of Defense	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,000	3,000
Other Federal Government	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,800
State Government	**24,100**	**24,700**	**25,200**	**24,600**	**24,300**
State Government Education	14,100	14,400	14,700	14,300	14,300
Other State Government	9,900	10,200	10,500	10,300	10,100
Local Government	**54,200**	**55,900**	**54,600**	**54,400**	**55,000**
Local Government Education	22,300	23,100	22,900	23,100	23,000
Other Local Government	19,300	19,900	19,600	19,300	20,100

Source: California Employment Development Department
Some government employment may be suppressed due to confidentiality requirements. "S" means suppressed.

CONCLUSION

The Central Coast Region's economy is diverse and growing. The region experienced overall job growth of 4.1% from 2001 to 2005, ranking just seventh among the nine regions, but it also experienced almost 6% growth in its traditional economic base industries during this period.

While job losses occurred in some base industries, growth was reported in several high-paying industries that may provide particular opportunity for future prosperity, including growing industries in High Tech Manufacturing, particularly within the Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical & Control Instruments Manufacturing industry group.

Professional, Business & Information Services is another economic base industry group with high-paying and growing industries of potential importance in the future. And, many Professional, Business & Information Services industries can provide strong support for innovation and entrepreneurship, which are very important for rural economies.[7] This innovative and entrepreneurial culture is also supported by the region's universities and their research programs.

Another area where the Central Coast Region has opportunity for future prosperity is in an industry cluster identified as the "Regional Experience" cluster.[8] A recent study prepared for the California Regional Economies Project defined the Regional Experience industry cluster as a diverse set of quality-of-life related industries, which is becoming increasingly important part of rural California economies. "This cluster generates added value from the unique regional combination of natural, historical, cultural, educational, leisure, and eating, drinking, and shopping experiences. By doing so, it enables the region to attract visitors, residents, and businesses on the basis of distinctive quality rather than lowest cost, which can help improve economic opportunity and wages over time." The Central Coast is experiencing growth in Tourism & Entertainment, Accommodation, Amusement & Recreation, Farm (particularly specialty food crops such as strawberries, other berries, and mushrooms), Wineries, and other natural resource, quality-of-life and quality-of-place related industries that suggest the potential for continued growth in the Regional Experience cluster.

Challenges include sustaining a well-trained workforce to support its diverse and growing economy, and maintaining the necessary infrastructures and the quality of its natural resources in order to sustain a positive quality-of-life experience for residents and visitors.

It will be important for policy-makers to respond to these growth opportunities and related challenges in ways that promote innovation and entrepreneurship, take full advantage of growing industry clusters and the region's natural resources, and allow the workforce to compete for good wages and career advancement opportunities as they strive for a better quality of life.

[7] Source: California Regional Economies Project, *Patterns of Entrepreneurship in Rural California* (2005)
[8] Source: California Regional Economies Project, *Creating Economic Opportunity and Jobs from Quality of Life Experiences in Rural California* (2004)

TABLE OF FIGURES

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